The Orchadian

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Official Journal of the Australasian Native Orchid Society

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The Orchadian

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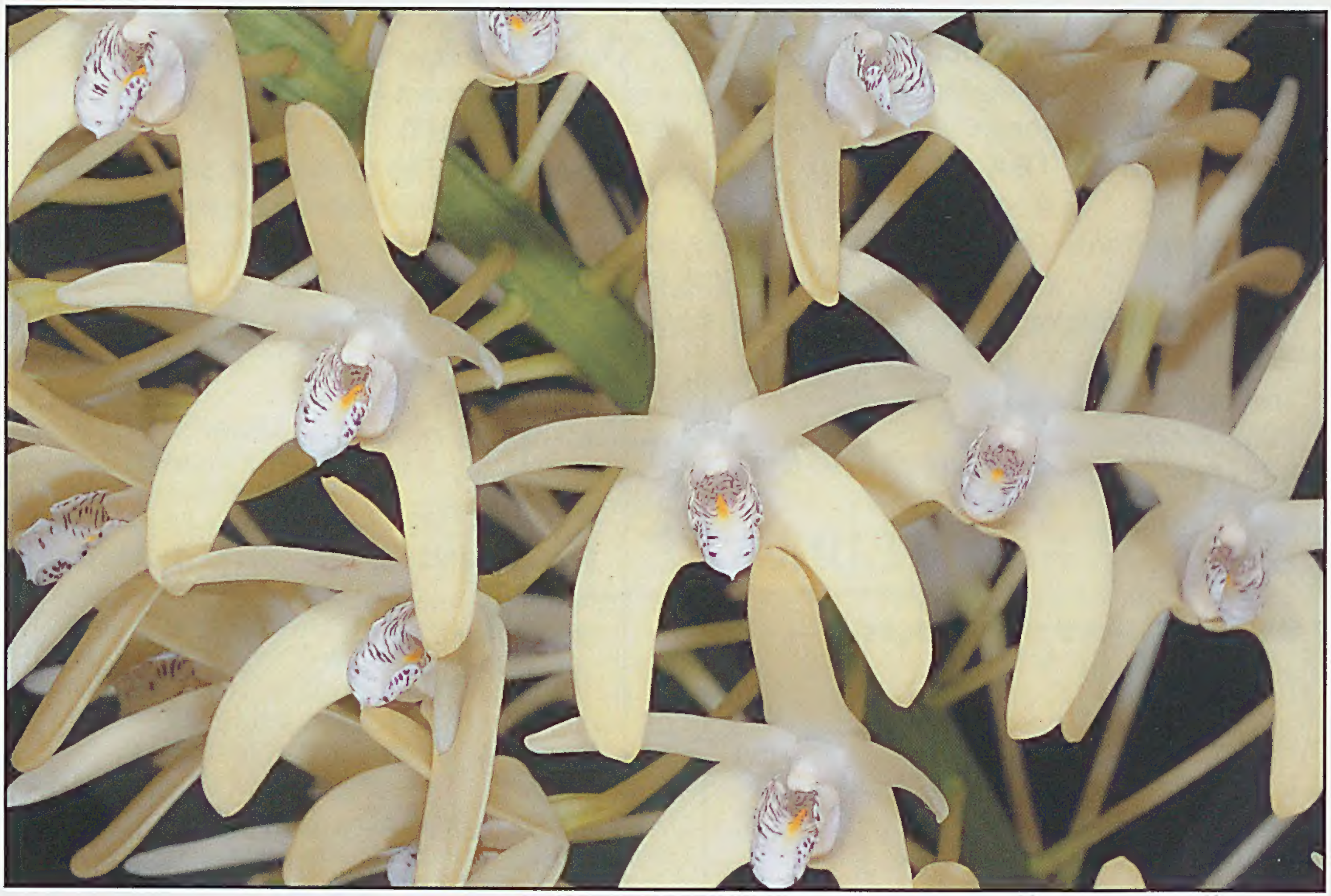
Front cover *Dendrobium* Jesmond Star 'Ashlee' Ira Butler Gold Medal winner. Photo Ian Chalmers taken at the ANOS 2010 Conference



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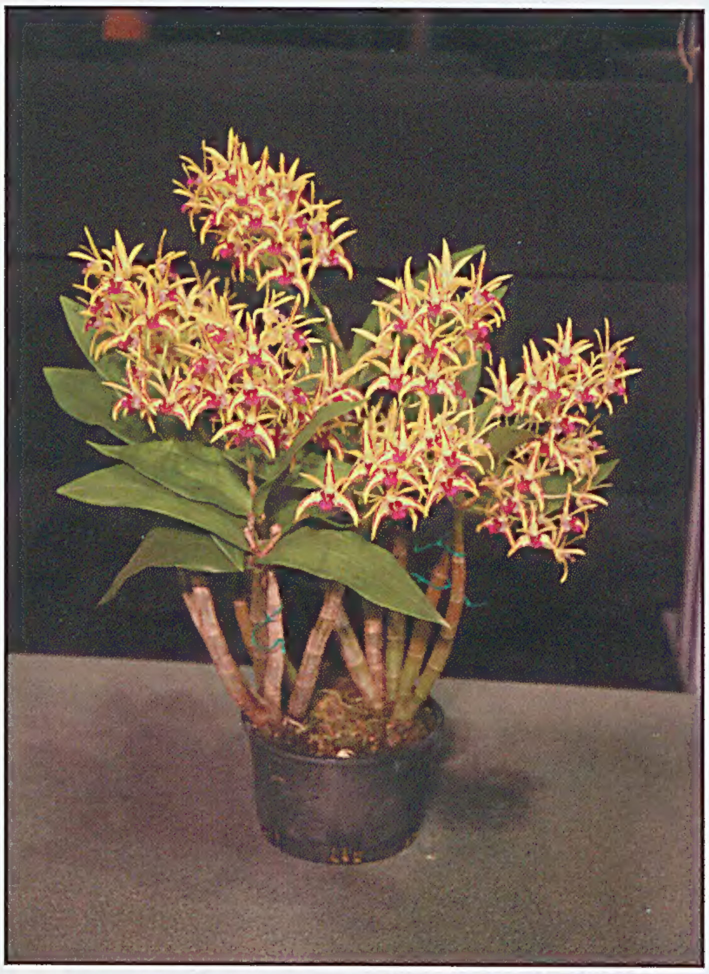
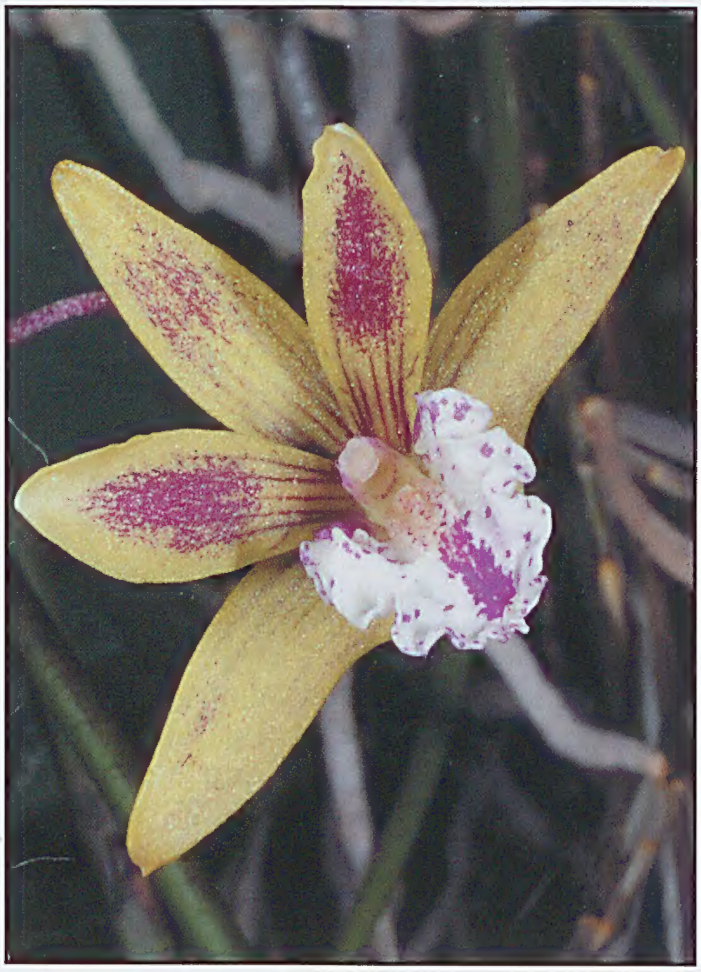


Dendrobium Jesmond Star 'Ashlee'
Photo Ian Chalmers



Dockrillia Australian Ginger 'Trish'
Photo Bill Dobson

Ira Butler Trophies

Irene Bodell

This year the Ira Butler Trophy Committee was gratified by the increased entries received in all sections. Entries came from all states, with one exception, the Northern Territory.

The Ira Butler and Bill Murdoch Trophies are awarded exclusively for Australian Native Orchids, and Australasian Species and Hybrids are eligible in the G. Hermon Slade Trophy section.

The high standard of entries received made judging both long and interesting.

The Secretary has received over recent time, numerous telephone calls and numerous personal approaches from orchid growers from our Southern Australian states about their shows being held later than the IBTC's closing date. After much discussion the Committee has agreed to amend the closing date for the Ira Butler Trophy Committee's competitions. The date will now run with the calendar year 1st January to 31st December. Entries now are needed to be in receipt of the Committee no later than the 24th January after the year's end.

Each year it is interesting to see the different hybridisers being represented, with both new and old hybrids. Ira Butler is well remembered for *Dendrobium* Hilda Poxon, this hybrid often appears within the entries. Many hybridisers were included this year, notably John Purvis, Florafest, Ray Hill, Down Under Native Orchids and Issy Klein mentioning just a few. Amongst the Australasian Hybrids there were a number of entries hybridised by Down Under Native Orchids and Phil Spence.

I must implore all photographers to take more care when photographing; ensure there is no background clutter as this is most distracting and detracting; also no names, dating, labels etc on any photograph that is submitted, please ensure that all three views as required are taken and submitted.

Dockrillia Australian Ginger 'Trish'
Photo Bill Dobson

The results for 2010 are:

The Gold Ira Buttler Trophy - Champion Australian Native Orchid Hybrid of the Year has been awarded to *Dendrobium* Jesmond Star 'Ashlee'.
A beautiful orchid owned by Wayne Perrin and bred by the late John Purvis, and benched as *Dendrobium* Jesmond Treasure X *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *speciosum*

'Windermere'. The hybrid has been registered as *Dendrobium* Jesmond Star and was the Reserve Champion at the 6th Australasian Native Orchid Conference and Show – Newcastle 2010, and received an AM from the ANOS Judging panel. The AOC also awarded the this orchid an AM.

Silver Ira Butler Certificates were awarded to:

Dendrobium Hilda Poxon 'Erin' owned by Eileen Pinnock, bred by Ira A Butler

Dendrobium Avril's Gold 'Sandy' owned by Henk van den Berg, bred by Ray Hill

Dendrobium Jayden 'Greta' owned by Don Cruickshanks, bred by John Purvis

Dendrobium Gippsland 'Yvette' owned by Chris Pegg, bred by Florafest

Dendrobium Australian Goldrush 'Sydenham' owned Michael Drobski, bred by David Butler

The Bill Murdoch Trophy Champion Native Species of the Year was won by *Dendrobium speciosum* var *curvicaule* 'Kathryn' owned by Bill and Lorraine Dobson.

It was exhibited at the ANOS Warringah Spring Show September 2010 and was Champion Epiphytic Species. A beautiful exhibit of rich cream flowers with even colour, light cream labellum with purple markings all held on nine inflorescences.

The following nominations received

Silver Bill Murdoch Certificates:

Dockrillia calamiformis 'Ross Wilson' owned by Walter S Heath

Dockrillia dolichophylla 'Meggs' owned by Neville Lee

Dendrobium speciosum var. *curvicaule* 'Margaret Rose' owned by Fred Fear

Diuris orientis 'Kuitpo SA' owned by Bodo Jensen

Sarcochilus falcatus Steve Howard

The G. Hermon Slade Trophy, for the Champion Australasian Hybrid of the Year was awarded to:

Dockrillia Australian Ginger 'Trish' owned by Trish Peterson and hybridised by Down Under Native Orchids. This beautiful *Dockrillia* was exhibited at the ANOS Warringah Spring Show, winning Grand Champion, and receiving a Highly Commended Certificate from ANOS.

The G. Hermon Slade Trophy for 2010 for the Champion Australasian Species was won by *Dockrillia fuliginosa* owned by Down Under Native Orchids.

All results and photos can be seen on our Website,

www.irabutlertrophy.org

The Secretary has a CD prepared of this year's winners and Silver Certificate winners which will be sent to any society requesting it.

Irene Bodell
Secretary
Ira Butler Trophy Committee

MARGARET MacDONALD OAM

When she retired from teaching, Margaret envisaged taking three years off to relax and do nothing. But her sister, Kath Morgan who was battling cancer, persuaded Margaret to take up a position with the environmental group ANGAIR Inc (Anglesea, Aireys Inlet Society for the Protection of Flora and Fauna). Margaret recognised and appreciated the fragile nature and special environmental values of the area and, although she had no formal training in botany, quickly became one of its most impassioned and fearless advocates and an authority on the local indigenous flora.

In 2009, ANGAIR published F*lowers of Anglesea & Aireys Inlet*, a field guide to the local flora. Margaret was the Editor, coordinator, principal author, photographer and driving force behind the book that is proving to be an invaluable guide to the flora of the district.

There is no disputing Margaret is a stalwart of ANGAIR, but her conservation activities have not been restricted to that group, evident when one considers the long list of other activities, projects, organisations and bodies to which she has contributed as a leader or team member. By personal example, Margaret has inspired volunteers in the Anglesea/Aireys Inlet district for many years. It is true to say she is an individual who is making a difference.

Margaret, who is a member of ANOS Vic and ANOS Geelong, has given presentations to both societies and has been our guide on numerous outings to her area. She is a regular contributor to the Geelong Group's Bulletin and, with the late Everett Foster OAM, is co-author of A Field Guide to the Orchids By ANGAIR Inc and Helene Wilde of the Anglesea District (now in its third edition). She is widely recognised as an expert on the terrestrial orchids of the district.

With their keen eyes and attention to detail, Margaret and her sister Kath were responsible for the rediscovery of Merran's Sun Orchid (*Thelymitra x merraniae*) at Moggs Creek and Fairhaven, a species that, for 63 years, was thought to be extinct in that area. Margaret also discovered the Angahook Caladenia (*Caladenia maritima*) - a new and endangered species endemic to Anglesea. She has conducted annual surveys of these species, has been instrumental in having their sites protected, and has lobbied to have them listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act.

In 2008, she recorded the first observation of the Striped Greenhood (*Pterostylis chlorogramma*) at Moggs Creek.

Margaret loves the beautiful coastal heath lands where she lives, and doesn't see her conservation efforts as hard work. She says volunteering has given her a real purpose in life; and she never has to wonder what she is going to do today.

Margaret regularly sets up a terrestrial orchid display at the annual ANGAIR Wildflower Show, and her orchid excursions are quickly booked out.
Margaret MacDonald received an OAM for her service to conservation and the environment in the Eastern Otway region.

Editor: Many thanks to ANGAIR who nominated Margaret for this award and who supplied the photograph and most of the information in this citation.

Margaret MacDonald OAM

Helen Richards
photograph by Barry Richards

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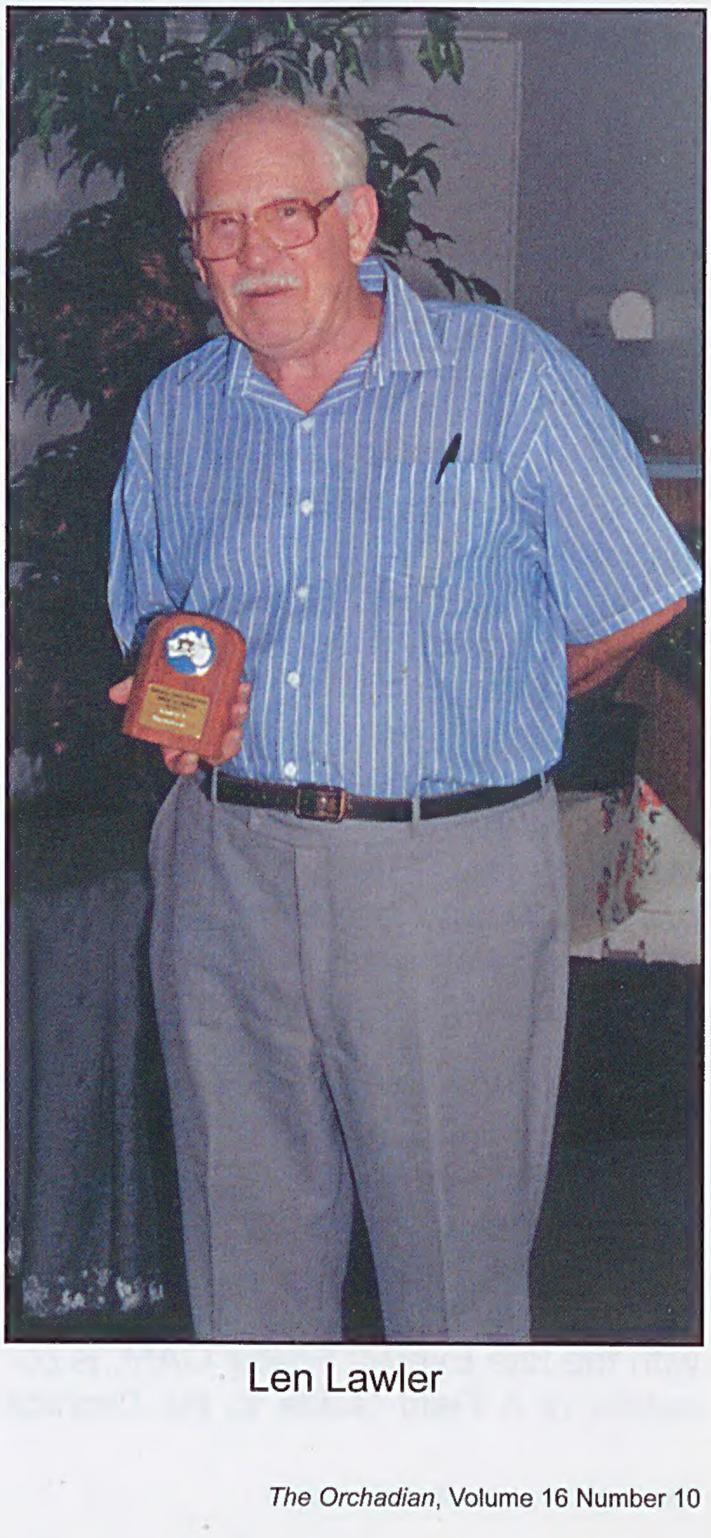

Len Lawler

Helen Richards OAM

By Andrew Dilley

The 2011 Australia Day Honours List announced Helen Richards a recipient of the Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM), in recognition of her contribution to orchid cultivation and conservation.

Helen Richards has dedicated her personal time to the conservation, cultivation and propagation of Australian native orchids for the past 37 years. A Pharmacist by profession, but in a private capacity she has significantly assisted with advancing our knowledge of Australian terrestrial orchids.

In April 1974, Helen joined ANOS Victoria. Helen wasted no time in becoming involved, and at her first meeting she took on the position of Librarian. The following year she joined Committee. Helen was the Society's Editor for four years, Show Convener for two years, Vice President for five years and President for three years. In 1987, when Helen Richards was President, she was instrumental in setting up ANOS Geelong. Helen is still active within the Society and proof reads the Society's Bulletin each month. Helen was awarded Life Membership of ANOS Victoria in 1989.

Helen is also the Chairman of Directors of the Australian Orchid Foundation (AOF), a voluntary organisation whose members are dedicated to promote orchids in either a horticultural or scientific field. Helen was invited to join the AOF in 1982. She became a Director of the AOF in 1989 and Chairman of Directors in 2003.

Helen's personal research into the cultivation of Australian terrestrial orchids has considerably advanced the boundaries of our knowledge. She has experimented with various growing conditions and propagation techniques, which have enabled terrestrial orchids to be grown successfully, thereby helping to ensure that species could be conserved. By cultivating legally collected native orchids and contributing them to the Tuber Bank, orchid tubers have been available to the public, helping to negate the desire to illegally remove plants from the wild. Helen's experience with growing Australian terrestrial orchids has provided the foundations for the survival of several species that have come extremely close to extinction.

In 1984 Helen Richards co-authored the book Cultivation of Australian Native Orchids where she put into print much of the knowledge she has learnt over the years, a publication still in print and in constant demand.

Helen is also a member of the Orchid Specialist Group (OSG), an international organisation of orchid specialists, whose aim is to assist in international efforts to conserve plant diversity, by providing technical support and encouragement for the development and execution of programs to study, document, save, restore and manage orchids and their habitats.

In 2000 Helen Richards was awarded the R. D. Fitzgerald Trophy by ANOS. Inc. for outstanding service to the advancement, propagation and conservation of Australian native orchids.

Helen has been a regular speaker at conferences around Australia. She continues to devote much of her life to the principle of promoting the conservation of native orchids through cultivation and the preservation of their natural habitat.

Vale - Len Lawler 16/12/1925 – 11/2/2011

Those who knew Len Lawler, and there are many of them, will be deeply saddened to hear he is no longer with us. Len passed away on 11 February in Cairns after a long illness and the Australian orchid community lost one of its favourite sons. I first met Len in 1969 at the 6th World Orchid Conference in Sydney. Len was then a professional officer in the Department of Biochemistry at the University of Sydney. I really got to know him well in 1981 when he organised an Orchid Symposium as a satellite of the 13th International Botanical Congress which was held in Sydney that year. Len was quite a character in those days with his shock of white hair and moustache, looking like Albert Einstein.

During the Second World War Len served with the 1st Australian Field Trials Company based at Gunyarra Experimental Station which was just south of Proserpine in North Queensland. The purpose of the unit was to research aspects of chemical warfare. Perhaps it was here that Len developed his interest in biochemistry and just possibly he became familiar with the plants of *Dendrobium canaliculatum* which grow quite prolifically in the area.

Len Lawler was trained in hospital biochemistry. He gained his fellowship of the Australian Institute of Medical Scientists with a thesis titled *Biochemical Investigation of Australian Orchidaceae*. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Federal Executive of Australian Institute of Medical Scientists in 1950 became its first Chairman. To this day the AIMS has an annual award named the Leonard J Lawler Prize. He was involved in a University project which was testing for the presence of alkaloids in orchids and this took him in 1967 to the Sepik River in Papua New Guinea with Andree Millar and Alick Dockrill. Len's research interests had turned increasingly to the uses which indigenous people around the world found for orchids. In 1984 he made his mark in orchidology at the world level with his epic study titled *Ethnobotany of the Orchidaceae* which was published in Joseph Arditti's *Orchid Biology Reviews and Perspectives Volume 3.* This paper is 123 pages long and includes over 1000 references – a clear indication of the work that went into its making. It remains the definitive work on the subject.

Len was influential in the early days of the Australian Orchid Foundation which was established in 1976. He conceived the idea for a seed bank and was the first curator. He served on the Research Committee for many years and was chairman from 1981 to 1986.

In 1986 after retiring from the University, Len and his wife Kate moved to Atherton, and a few later to Tolga. He joined the Atherton Tableland Orchid Society and held many positions over the years including president. Len became very well known in Queensland running an AOF sponsored project to catalogue and record the occurrences of rare orchids. Notable among his discoveries was *Malaxis lawleri* which he found near Cooktown and which was named in his honour. He made several trips to Cape York Peninsula researching Aboriginal uses of plants and always on the lookout for new and interesting orchid species.

Len made regular contributions to the *Australian Orchid Review* on many topics including a series titled "Looking back" in which he highlighted events described in old copies of the *Australian Orchid Review*. He has also produced some interesting historical research on orchid identities such as Jack Wilkie, Ken MacPherson, Claude Le Roy and

Alf Glindermann. In all he wrote over 30 scientific and popular articles on orchids and was a regular speaker at meetings and conferences.

In December 1999 I had the great privilege of presenting him with an Award of Honour from the AOF. The ceremony was held in the garden of Geoff and Jacquie Stocker at Malanda and featured many well known personalities from North Queensland including Alick Dockrill and Bruce Gray. This was fitting as Len had been instrumental in nominating several other Award of Honour recipients.

Len had wide interests and had a good library on many topics including (of course) orchids, history, anthropology and archaeology. He was always interesting to be with and was well informed on many topics. A great companion in the bush or at an orchid society meeting, he will be sadly missed by his many friends.

Bill Lavarack

L.J. Lawler - Publications on Orchids

[I am sure the following list has many omissions. I would be delighted if readers could contact me with any more publications I can add to make the list more complete –Bill Lavarack]

Lawler, L.J. & Slaytor, M. 1967. Biochemical investigations of Australian Orchidaceae. *Australian Orchid Review* **32**(1): 39-41.

Lawler, L.J. & Slaytor, M. 1969. The distribution of alkaloids in New South Wales and Queensland Orchidaceae. *Phytochemistry* **8**: 1959-1962.

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Lawler, L.J. 1991 Atherton's Orchid Painter. *Australian Orchid Review* June 1991 p 37.

Lawler, L.J. 1991 Vale – Claude Louis George Le Roy. *Australian Orchid Review* August 1997 p 37.

Lawler, L.J. 1991 Townsville's Golden Milestone. *Australian Orchid Review* June 1997 p 4-6.

Lawler, L.J. 1993 Conservation of native orchids. *Australian Orchid Review* **58**(5): 15-16.

Lawler, L.J. 1993 Another moment in orchid history. *Australian Orchid Review* **58**(4): 15.

Lawler, L.J. 1995 A Tribute to Ken MacPherson. *Australian Orchid Review* **60**(2): 12.

Lawler, L.J. 1995 August Karl (Alf) Glindermann. *Australian Orchid Review* **60**(3): 10-12.

Lawler, L.J. 1995 Uses of Australian Orchids. *Orchids Australia* **7**(3): 29-33.

Lawler, L.J. 1995 The origin of Australian Orchids. *Australian Orchid Review* **60**(6): 25-27.

Lawler, L.J. 1997 John Henry (Jack) Wilkie. *Australian Orchid Review* **62**(4): 11-13.

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OR contact Ted Walmsley on (02) 6562-7150 or John Zietsch on (02) 6554-9733.

President's Report

Since my last Report the Eastern States have experienced extremely violent storms, floods and damage, whilst over here in the West we have also had similar conditions up in the North of the State, and on top of that a number of devastating fires.

In the South West where I live, we would love to have some rain, watering restrictions as in force with allowances down to twice a week.

Immediate Past President Graham Slater commenced scanning all the past copies of the Orchadian back in November of 2010, as ANOS does not have copies of the Past Editors submissions for the Printers, this is a very time consuming job indeed, and our thanks go to Graham for his dedicated work.

Through our generous contacts with Telstra Countrywide over here in WA, the Executive Committee have been fortunate enough to conduct our Committee Meetings by teleconferencing, this enables all our Councillors in each State to log in and participate, giving ANOS a wider perspective of the needs of all ANOS Members.

In the next couple of weeks ANOS Kabi will have confirmed if they are prepared to host the next ANOS Conference, further details will be advertised in the June issue of the Orchadian. With 'big shoes' to fill after the successful Conference in Newcastle.

Most Members will have finished repotting those Orchids that are due, my process is still ongoing with many still to complete, makes it a little difficult when your house is about 1klm away from where we are currently domiciled. Fortunately my Grand Daughter is 'house sitting', and she has the best watch dog I know. (Roxy the Staffy hates men!! for some reason).

The Council still require the service of a Secretary, preferably based in the Sydney area.

The new Hybrid List is now at the printers and is available for ordering.

Kind Regards,

Rick Winch
President
ANOS
(08) 9752-3785
0439-522-236
rickwinch@westnet.com.au

PS.
Once again if any Member would like to contact me, please feel free to call or email.

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PEOPLE POWER

(Fact or Fiction?)

It get mentioned a lot, usually by those who read the news on television each evening but in reality it is effective for only a small percentage of the time and this frequently depends on the issue at hand and whether the issue is a private or government concern.

The village of Tomerong on the south coast of New South Wales was bypassed by the deviation of the Princes Highway several years ago, to the delight of the residents. It is 10 minutes from the shores of Jervis Bay and surrounded by a quiet rural landscape. Since the bypass the population of the village has increased with homes being built on the numerous empty lots, many of which are small acreages and many of the current residents work in Nowra, which is only 20 minutes away. In essence, a close community has formed and developed an environmental and social ethic containing a range of determined and talented people.

Currently a quarry producing shale for road building is operating near the village with the nearest dwelling to the quarry a mere 770 metres away and the majority of the village within one kilometre. In 2009 a proposal to jointly run the quarry and Waste Facility until 2020 was proposed and an environmental assessment was undertaken prior to a search of the NSW Wildlife Atlas for any threatened species of *flora* or *fauna* which occurred within the five kilometre radius of the site. This assessment was restricted to the immediate quarry site of 32.4 ha and the remainder of the 306 ha was not subject to any environmental assessment whatsoever. The Wildlife Atlas search uncovered four orchids *Prasophyllum affine, Cryptostylis hunteriana, Arachnorchis tessellata (Caladenia tessellata)* and *Rhizanthella slateri* but failed to highlight *Calochilus pulchellus*, which is on the same site as *P. affine* and *C. hunteriana* and across the road from *R. slateri*, so much for diligence.

Local residents had many concerns and among them were the 11,400 truck movements per year, the estimation the quarry would take 20 years to fill, and the waste used to fill the quarry would be non-putrescible waste providing a paltry four jobs. Waste would include glass, plastic, rubber, bricks, sediments and gross pollutants from storm water traps, lead contaminated waste, drained and crushed oil filters, resins, glues, inks and asbestos. All of these have the possibility to leach into the ground water which in turn runs into St. Georges Basin and the Jervis Bay Marine Park. Another sticking point is that 95% of the waste would be sourced from outside the Shoalhaven area.

What attracted my interest and raised the hackles were the written comments from the environmental assessor which said there was no suitable habitat on the site for any of the four species which were the target of the search. Of the half dozen or so site for *R. slateri* in NSW, none are identical and although a vegetative link is certain, no species has been directly linked to date. I have seen several of these sites and even the two local sites are different, albeit of similar habitat. The same comment was made relating to *C. hunteriana* and again is incorrect, particularly as no definitive habitat type has been declared for this species. *C. hunteriana* has been the focus of a study conducted over the past few years to determine a habitat type and I was involved in that exercise and only in late October was the report on this matter forwarded to the NSW Heritage Trust who provided the funding for the survey. My experience with *C. hunteriana* indicates this will prove difficult as I know it to occur in a wide variety of habitat types.

When I was made aware of the proposal by friends in Tomerong I downloaded the development proposal documents and wrote a submission against the development. When the time came for close public involvement at a public meeting I applied for and was granted time (5 minutes only allowed) to present my case, so a concise brief was required. This meeting took five hours of speakers. One point I should make is that this development attracted 770 submissions from the local and nearby communities. In contrast the review of the Commonwealth EPBC Act in 2009 attracted 219 submissions from all over Australia and only two specifically related to orchids. Is it any wonder some of our orchids are in trouble?

The survey for threatened species was conducted on June 4th 2009 and took three person hours, about as long as it takes to mow a decent sized lawn. I considered this to be totally inadequate as far as time is concerned but also because none of the targeted threatened orchid species would be visible in any form at that time of the year and this was a focal point of my submission and personal presentations. This survey did not list one orchid and that became an immediate point of suspicion.

Following this meeting the Joint Regional Planning Panel returned to Sydney to consider what they had heard and a final meeting was planned for October 21st. This time each speaker was permitted three minutes and only six speakers took part (including this writer). The Shoalhaven City Council staff and the proponent were allowed 10 minutes each and the council staff prepared and delivered an excellent assessment of the development proposal (surprise) and recommended refusal.

I was amazed as at the conclusion of the session the panel arrived at a unanimous decision to refuse the development. To me it appeared they had already made their decision and were waiting for the proponent to present some compelling new evidence which would cause the panel to rethink their decision. That did not happen and the room resounded with applause and as it was my birthday I could not have wished for more.

This was an entirely local action and I was a very small cog in a large wheel but it was requested of me to have an input into the environmental assessment as it related to orchids. It is this type of situation which at first might not seem important to those interested in orchid conservation but it was a necessary and worthwhile exercise and something which each of us has the capability to deal with, as a degree in biology or environmental science cannot replace local knowledge or determination.

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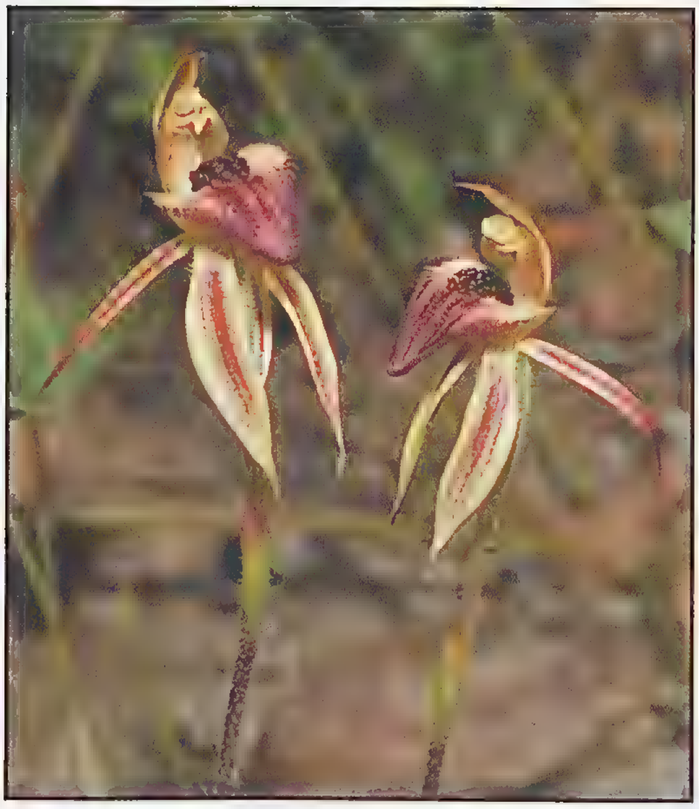
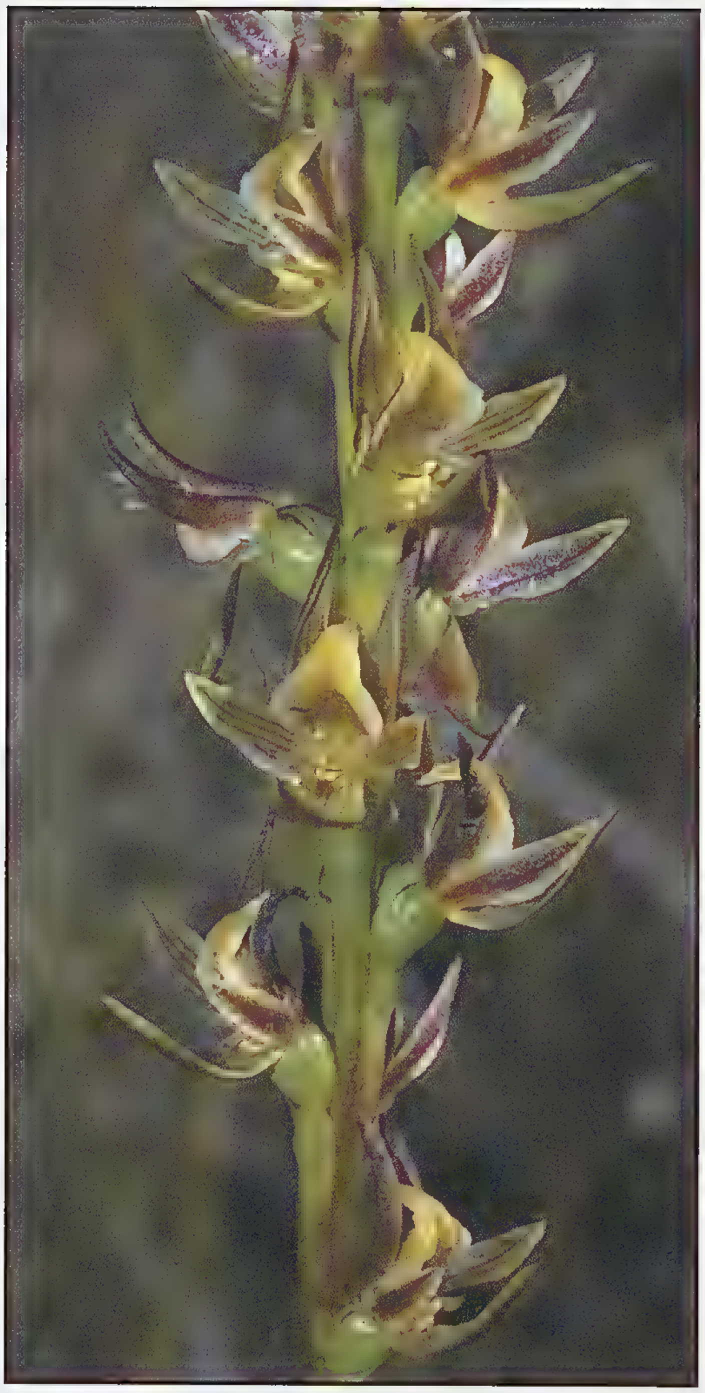
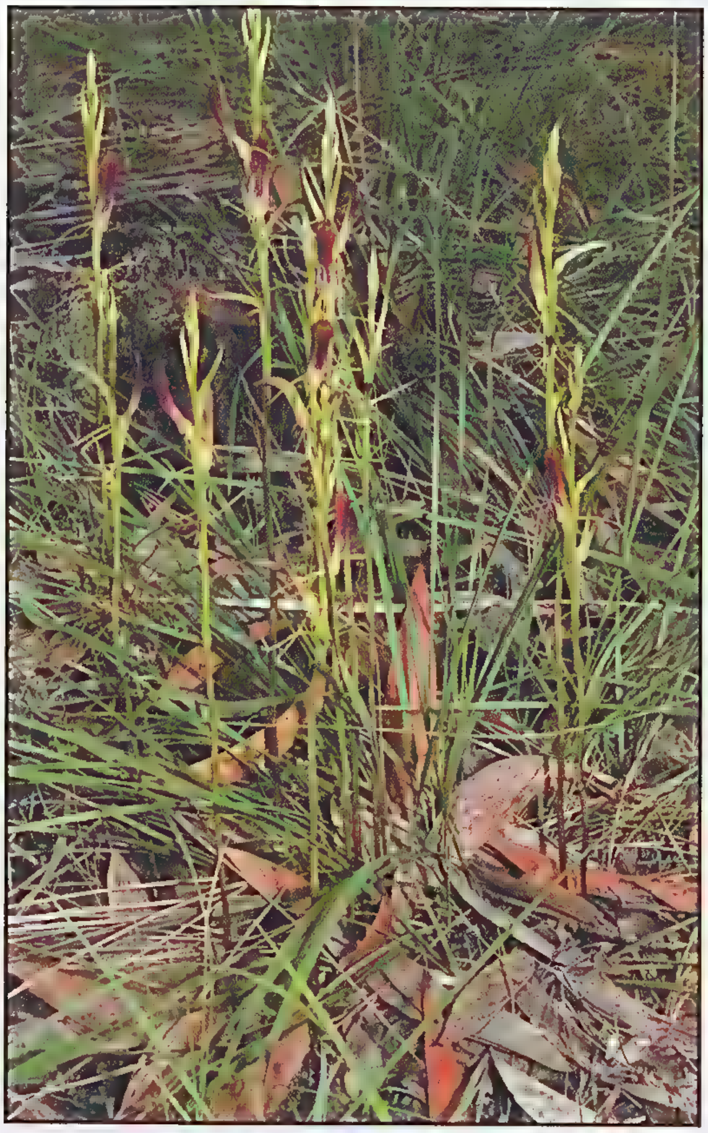
Photos Alan Stephenson



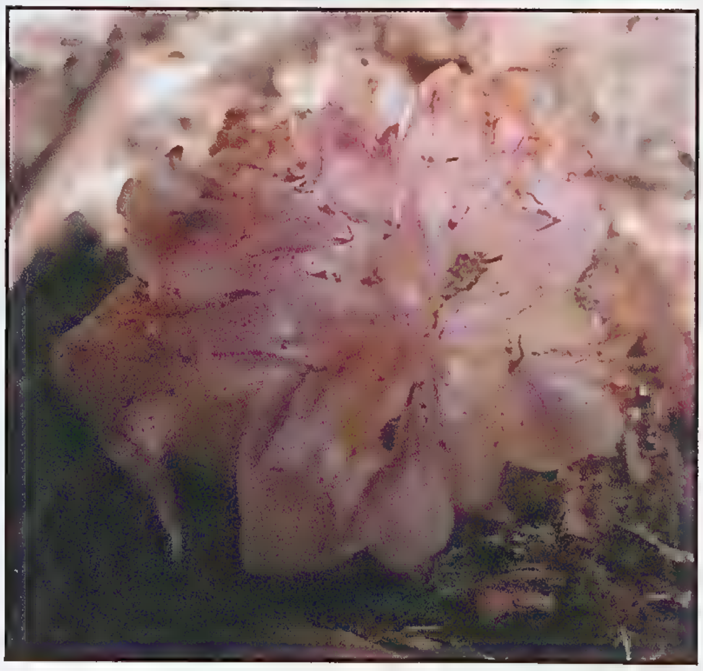
Arachnorchis tessellata



Prasophyllum affine



Cryptostylis hunteriana



Rhizanthella slateri

The Genus Coelogyne
Those of interest to A.N.O.S Members

By Harald Geppert

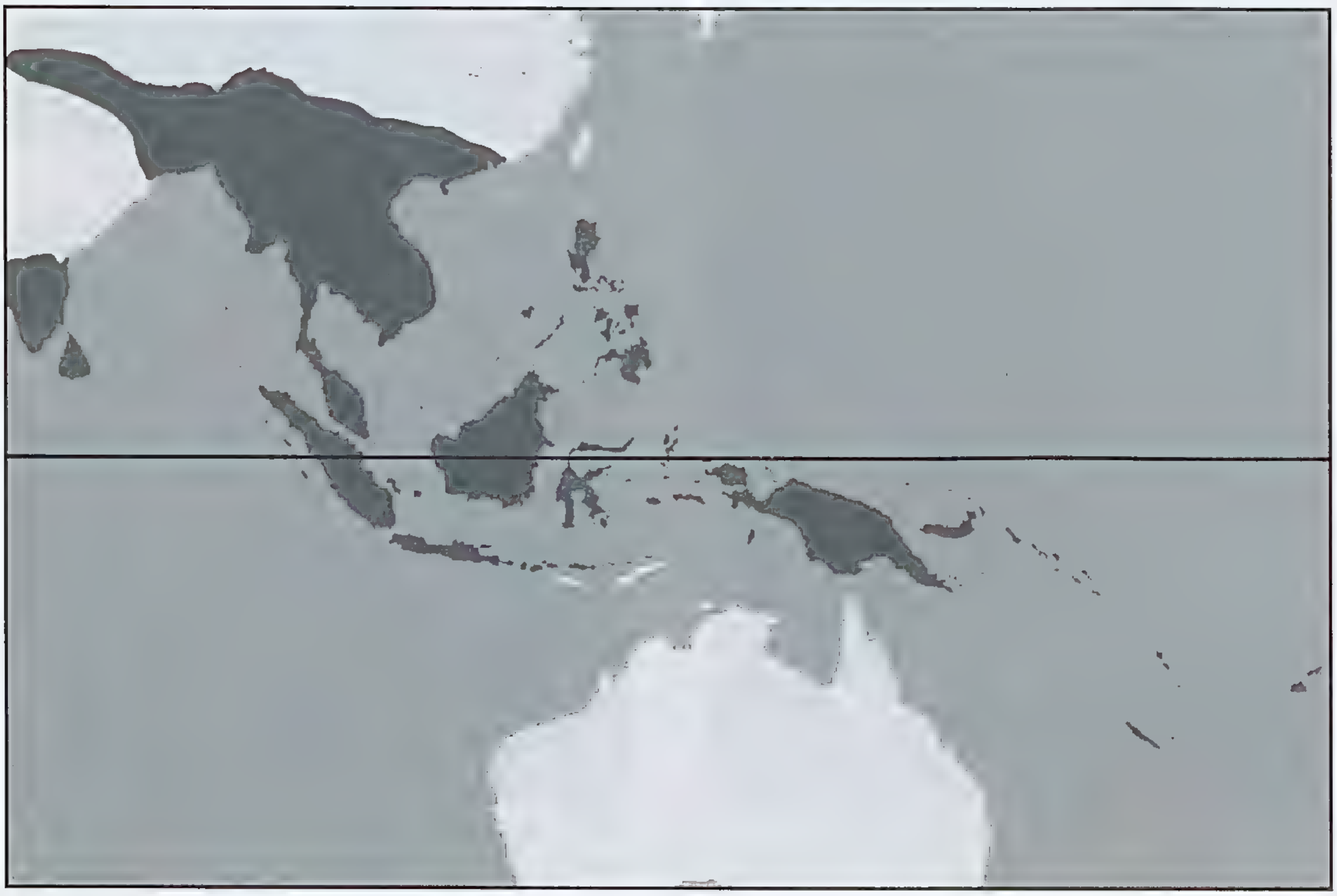
With modern living the internet and more information in general, growers are wanting new challenges. The ANOS community is looking for the more unusual or the next challenge, be that to grow something not seen before , something that few others have thought of growing and still be ANOS eligible or to grow some plants that are not easy to grow where we live.

There are many plants that can be shown in an ANOS show, but few are aware of or just have not looked other then what is commonly grown. If you are new to growing plants it is always advisable to start with the basics but once you have mastered the basics and have learnt to work with your micro climate then it can be fun to explore what else you can grow in your little patch of heaven.
I am going to look at the Genus *Coelogyne* and explore what species are ANOS eligible and what challenges lay ahead of those that want to grow them and also the challenges these new introductions may have on judges who have to constantly keep abreast of new hybrids as well as species let alone whole new genera that they may not have had much experience with if they have never grown non Australian plants.

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Monocots
Order:	Asparagales
Family:	Orchidaceae
Subfamily:	Epidendroideae
Tribe:	Coelogyneae
Subtribe:	*Coelogyninae*
Genus:	*Coelogyne*

The Genus has a wide distribution from India and China in the North West, Sri Lanka and across South East Asia to



the Philippines, New Guinea and down to the South west Pacific Islands. Coelogynes grow from the top of the cold misty mountains down to humid sea level. There are Approximately 190 recognized species of which 9 are eligible in ANOS as of July 2010

The scientific name is derived from the Greek words koilos (hollow) and gyne (woman), referring to the concave stigma. This genus lacks the saccate base of the labellum, a typical characteristic which is present in the other genera in the subtribe *Coelogyninae*. The free lip has high lateral lobes along the basal part of the labellum (hypochile) and smooth, toothed or warty keels. Flowers are single or in long inforecence, opening successively or all at once.

The main colours the Australasian coelogne's are found in are, white, varying shades of green, cream, yellow, buff and tan, then there is often a contrasting colour in the labellum from pure white to varying patterns and density of colours on a white or green base colour such as deep yellow, orange, Tan to darkest brown and black. The labellum is often textured in most species with raised callii keels and protrusions as well as fillaments that can be hair like. Ceologynes are often sweetly scented during the warmest part of the day, attracting different kinds of pollinators such as bees, wasps and beetles.

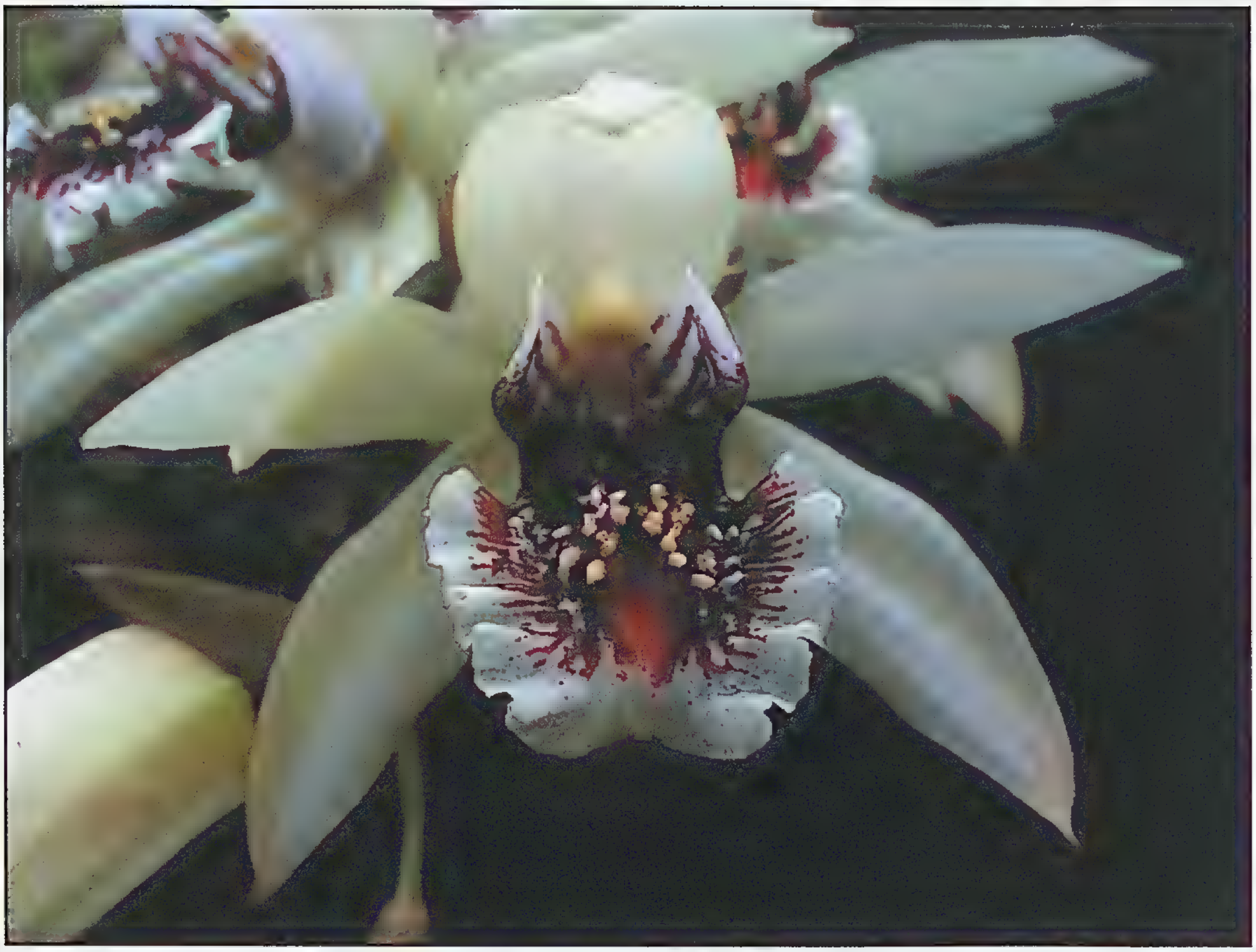
The A.N.O.S eligible species are, *Coelogyne asperata, Coelogyne beccarii, Coelogyne carinata, Coelogyne fragrans, Coelogyne lycastoides, Coelogyne macdonaldii, Coelogyne speciosa, Coelogyne susanae* and *Coelogyne veitchii.*

Coelogyne asperata* Lindl.1849 *SECTION Verrucosae Pfitzer & Kraenzlin.

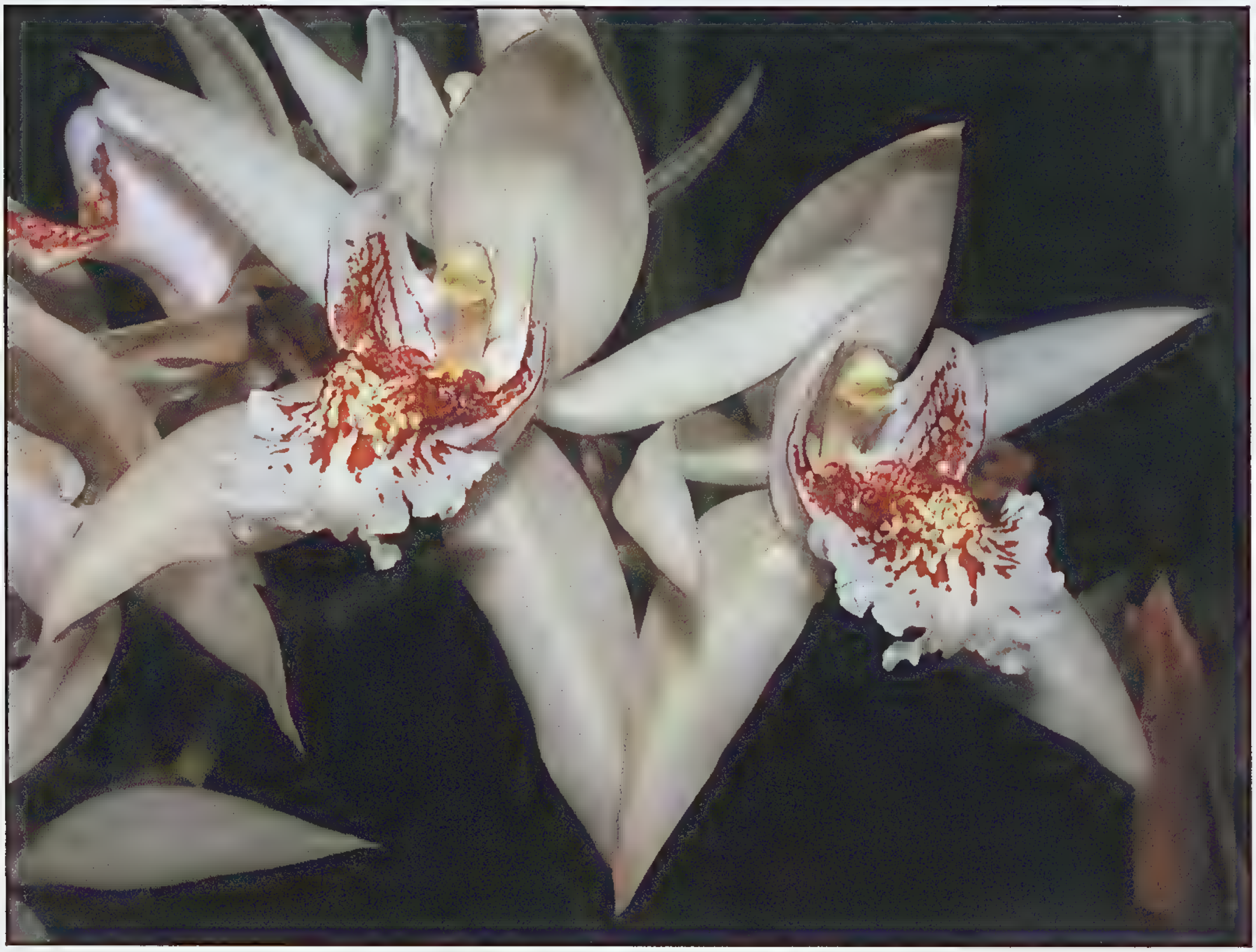
Found in the Santa Cruz Islands up through Solomon Islands, PNG, Irian Jaya through to Philippines, Borneo Sumatra and Malaysia, from sea level to 2000 meters the plant is a large sized epiphytic or sometimes lithophytic on limestone rock rarely terrestrial species in primary forests near rivers and streams, growing in hot to warm conditions. Pseudobulbs somewhat compressed, ribbed, broadly conical on a thick sheathed rhizome carrying oblanceolate, long-petiolate, plicate leaves approx 25 cm long, mid green. Blooms in the spring and summer but may flower other times. Terminal, arching, up to 45 cm long, crowded proteranthous inflorescence with ovate, large, dry, concave floral bracts and has approx 8 to 20 flowers sometimes more, that open simultaneously, short-lived, fragrant, heavy textured 7.5 cm, waxy flowers arising from the apex of a new growth. Flowers are creamy white to yellowish, Lip 3 lobed, front triangular entire midlobe reflexed, side lobes erect white veined and splashed with light brown, mid lob marked and splashed with red orange to red brown, 2 creamy yellow spots about the middle, bright yellow spot at the base of the lip, keels extending from near base of lip to just beyond the middle of the mid-lobe where they become tuberculate, verrucose keels rich brown, column pale yellow slender then hooded. This species is encountered on the show bench from time to time and some nurseries do stock small quantities.

Coelogyne beccarii.* Rchb.f. 1886 *SECTION Speciosae.

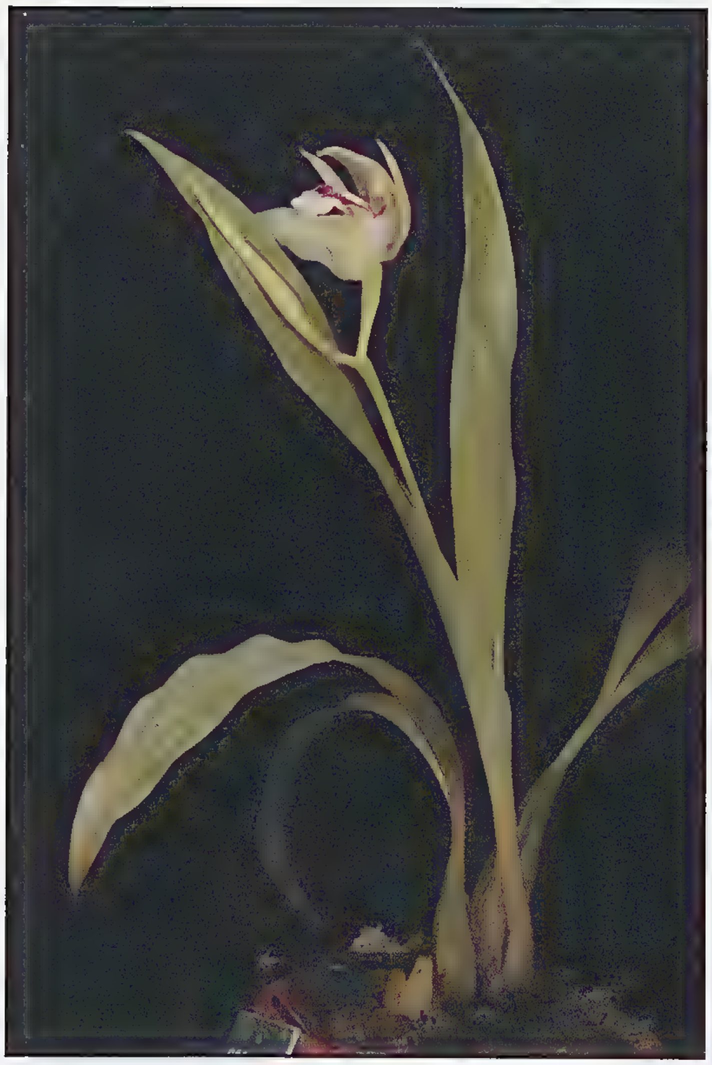
Found in the Solomon islands up through New Ireland, New Britain, PNG and Irian Jaya, , hot to warm growing in the lowland rainforests up to 1500 meters, as a medium sized epiphyte or rarely terrestrial, with a woody rhizome giving rise to close set, cylindrical-



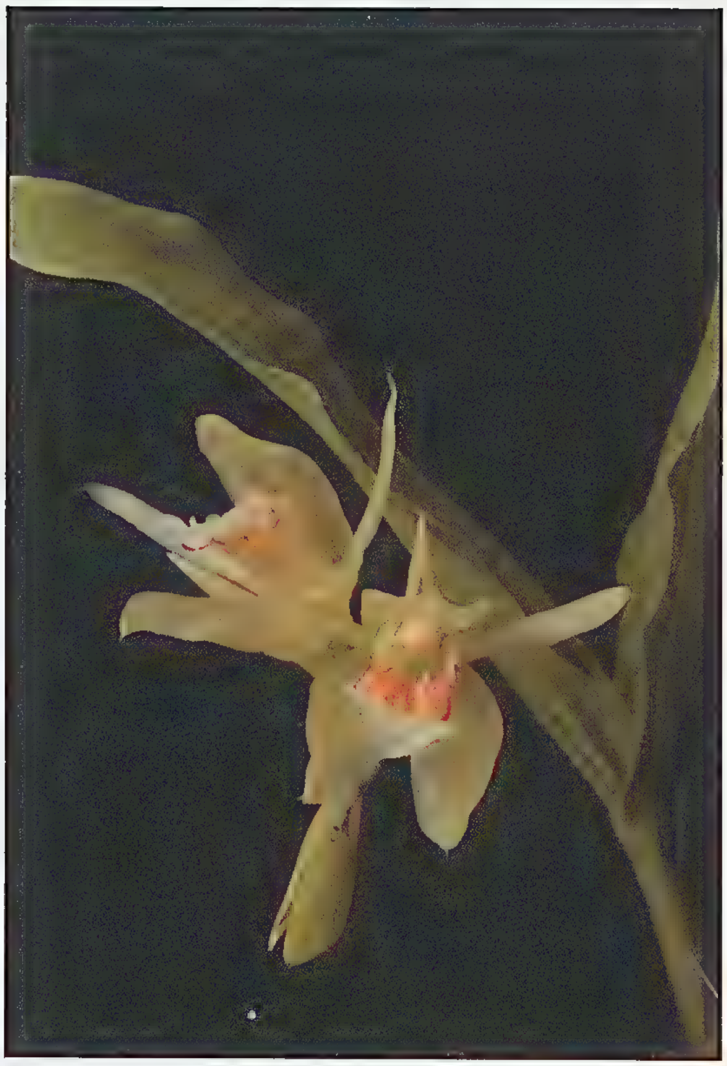
Coelogyne asperata -- Dale Borders



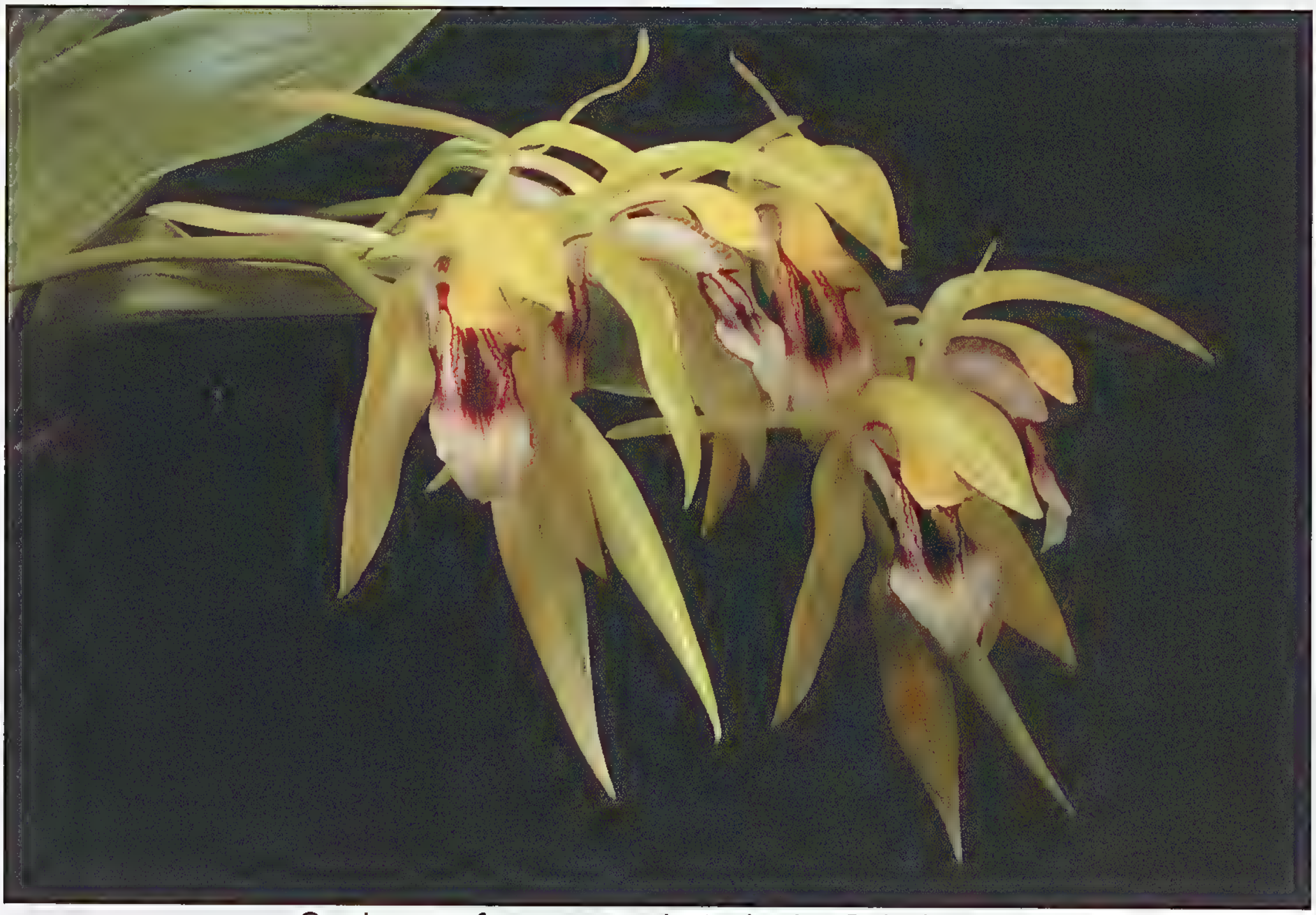
Coelogyne asperata -- photo Ed de Vogel



Coel. beccarii
photo Andre Schuiteman



Coelogyne carinata
photo Andre Schuiteman



Coelogyne fragrans -- photo Andre Schuiteman ovoid, smooth dark green, 4 grooved, 4 angled pseudobulbs carrying 2, linear to linear-lanceolate, acuminate, plicate, 7 to 9 nerved, 20 cm to 30 cm long, gradually narrowing below into the very elongate, petiolate base leaves.Blooms at any time of the year, often more than once, on a erect to suberect, slender, 50 cm long, zigzag rachis, loosely 3 to 7 flowered inflorescence arising on a newly emerging growth with lanceolate, deciduous floral bracts and successively opening flowers sometimes two weeks apart. Flowers 7.5 cm across almost translucent white, pale green or yellow, the 3 lobed lip is white, front round to obtuse, mid-lobe highly convex on short broad claw, callus of 3 - 7 keels extending from base to 0.4 to 0.8 from lip tip, elevated wide and fused into a thick callus with pupillae but no hairs forming a tightly packed irregular area of warts, the keels open deep black and lighten to brown then orange within 2 days of opening, side lobs erect cinnamon-brown. This species is common on orchid show benches and is an easy plant to purchase. There has been line breeding done as well as colour line breeding for this species.

***Coelogyne carinata.* Rolfe 1895**
SECTION Speciosae Lindley.

Found from Solomon Islands up through New Ireland, New Britain, PNG, Irian Jaya, Baik and Sulawesi. This is a hot growing smaller sized species, growing as an epiphyte rarely terrestrial occurring low-down on smooth, moss-free, smaller tree trunks at elevations of 100 to 2300 meters, in humid locations along streams and rivers. Pseudobulbs on a woody rhizome, ovoid to cylindric, smooth when young, wrinkled when mature and becoming 4 angled, carrying 1 or 2 apical, plicate, lanceolate leaves. Blooms on a terminal, erect to arcuate, 10 to 12 cm long zig-zag, few flowered inflorescence that arises out of a newly arising pseudobulb growth [synanthous] with successively opening flowers, sometimes 2 at a time, up to 8, lasting about a week and occurring at the onset of the rainy season in the autumn and winter. The flowers are creamy white or pale green 2.5 to 3.5 cm, lip 3 lobed pale green to green margin in front irregular mid-lobe on short erose margined claw, tip acute. Side lobes erect and orange, callus of 3 keels extending from base of lip to near middle of mid-lobe central keel orange, lateral keels orange often interrupted with irregular rounded warts on each side of the crest, varying concentration of orange on lip. Column stout expanding into a hood.

***Coelogyne fragrans.* Schltr. 1911**
SECTION Speciosae Lindley.

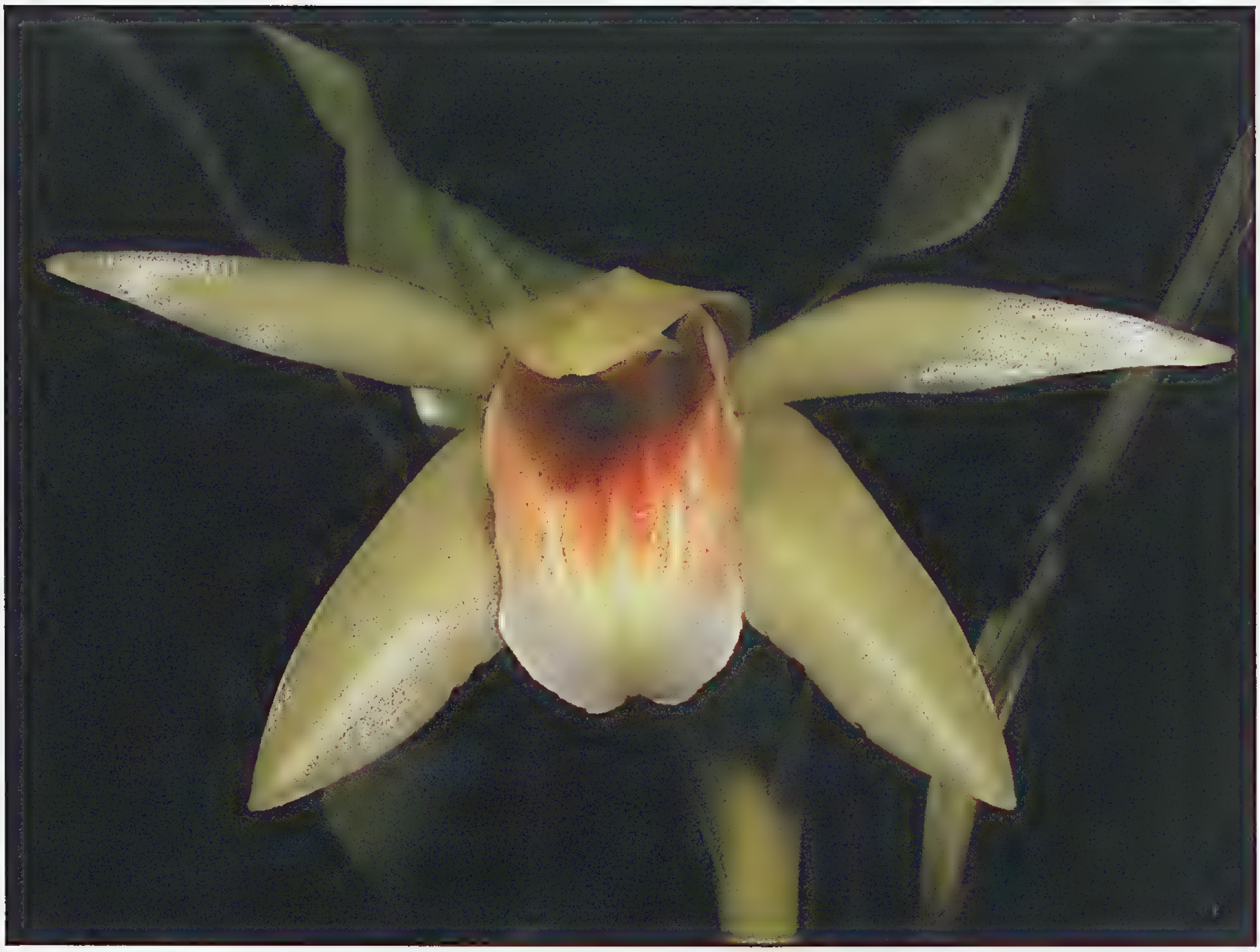
Found in Irian Jaya and Papua New Guinea this is a small to medium sized species hot to cool growing epiphyte. Growing on the middle to lower ends of branches in lower montane forests, on trees in forests at elevations of 100 to 2000 meters. Pseudobulbs on creeping rhizome with 2 to 3 cm between each narrowly smooth ovoid, longitudinally 4 ridged pseudobulbs, slightly flattened at the top carrying a single apical, plicate, erect, ellitpic, acuminate, petiolate leaf up to 30 cm long and 6 cm wide. Blooms in the late winter and spring on a glabrous, laxly 2 to 4 flowered, racemose, 20 cm long inflorescence arising with a new pseudobulb and leaf growth [synanthous] with simultaneous to successive opening, very fragrant flowers . Flowers are light green to golden yellow 3 cm, Lip 3 lobed greenish white or cream with brownish to orange to yellow markings on mid-lobe and side lobes. mid-lobe expanding from broad short claw, elliptic, tip acute, callus of 3 keels curved fleshy extending from base of lip to middle of mid-lob, side keels consisting of two interrupted rows of warts with papillae but no hairs, middle keel similar but a single row. Column tinged orange glabrous expanding into winged hood.

This species is common on orchid show benches and is an easy plant to purchase.

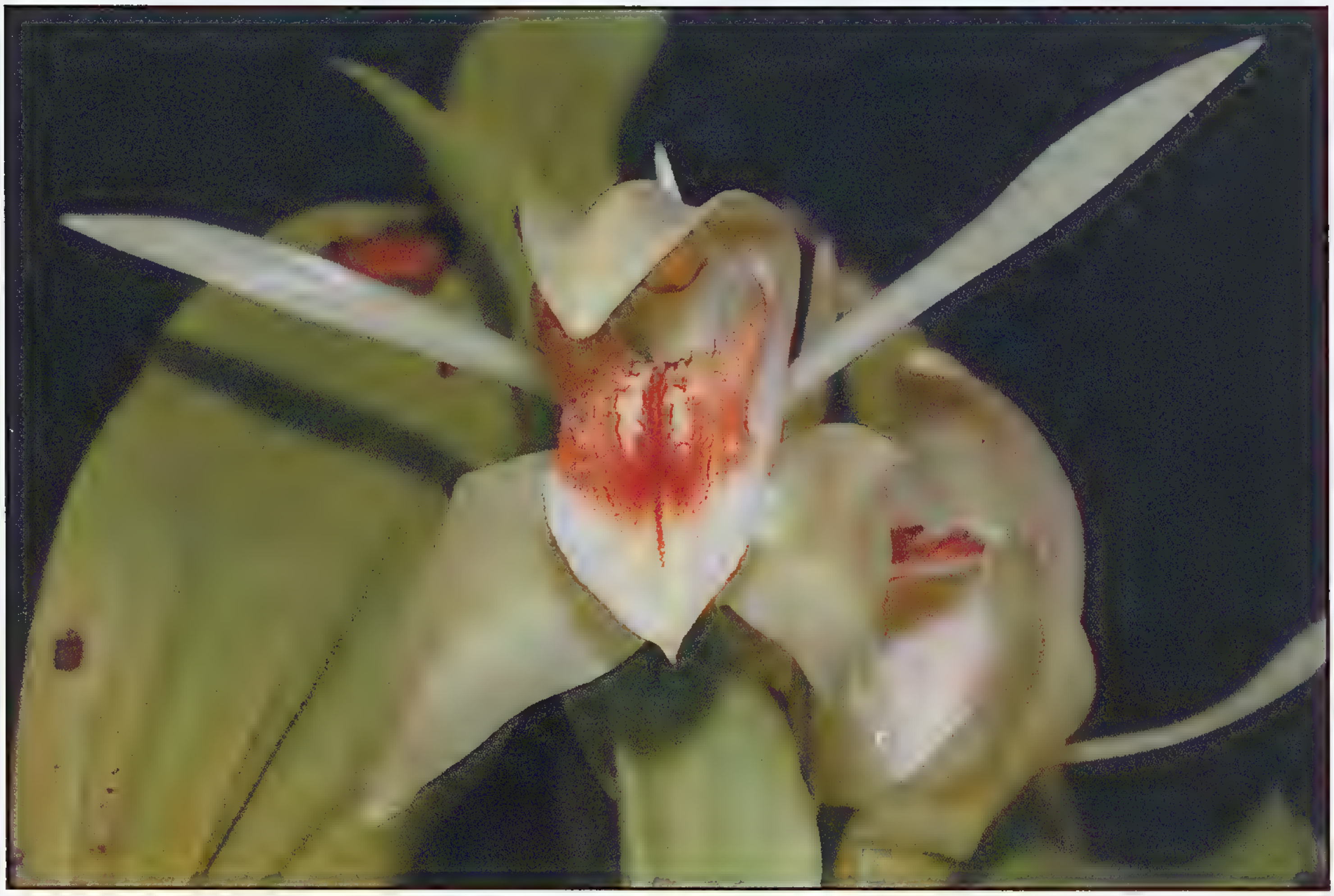
Coelogyne lycastiodes*. F.Muell. & Kraenzl. 1895 SECTION *Speciosae Lind.
this is a medium to large sized species found in Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Fiji, Tonga & Samoa in lowland rainforests, open woodlands and cloud forests at elevations of 300 to 1550 meters. It is a hot to warm growing epiphyte. the close set ovoid-cylindric obtusely 4 angled pseudobulbs grow on a stout rhizome carrying 2, apical, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, plicate, 7 to 9 nerved, dark glossy green leaves, gradually narrowing below into the petiolate base leaves, this species flowers from January till August, on a erect 24 to 50 cm long, 2 to 4 flowered inflorescence with a fractiflex rachis arising with a new growth and has ovate-oblong, acute, persistent bracts and almost simultaneously opening flowers. The flowers are pale green 7.5 cm, the 3 lobed lip is whitish with much tinged orange, is slightly saccate, callus 5 to 7 keels red brown elevated rows of undulating irregular shaped rounded warts with papillae but no hair. Column expands into winged hood.

Coelogyne macdonaldii* F.Muell. & Kraenzl. 1894 *SECTION Speciosae Lind.
This coelogyne is a small to medium sized plant that is a hot to warm growing epiphyte, found along the ridge top and lower montane forests in Vanuatu and Fiji at elevations of 270 to 1100 meters, 1.8 cm between each ovoid-cylindric pseudobulbs, 4 angled in youth, carrying 2, plicate, 5 to7 main nerved leaves. This species flowers from September to March, on a synanthous with partially to entirely developed leaves, on a 11.5 to 20 cm long zig-zag sub erect rachis, inflorescence with ovate-oblong, acuminate, persistent floral bracts, the 3 to 5 , 7.5m flowers mostly simultaneously opening, are pale green to whitish, the 3 lobed lip is not saccate side lobes elliptic, a greenish white with light orange-brown with lighter areas. Callus consists of 9 to 13 keels lighter on sides brown in middle from base of lip to middle of mid lobe, verrucose with papillae but no hairs.

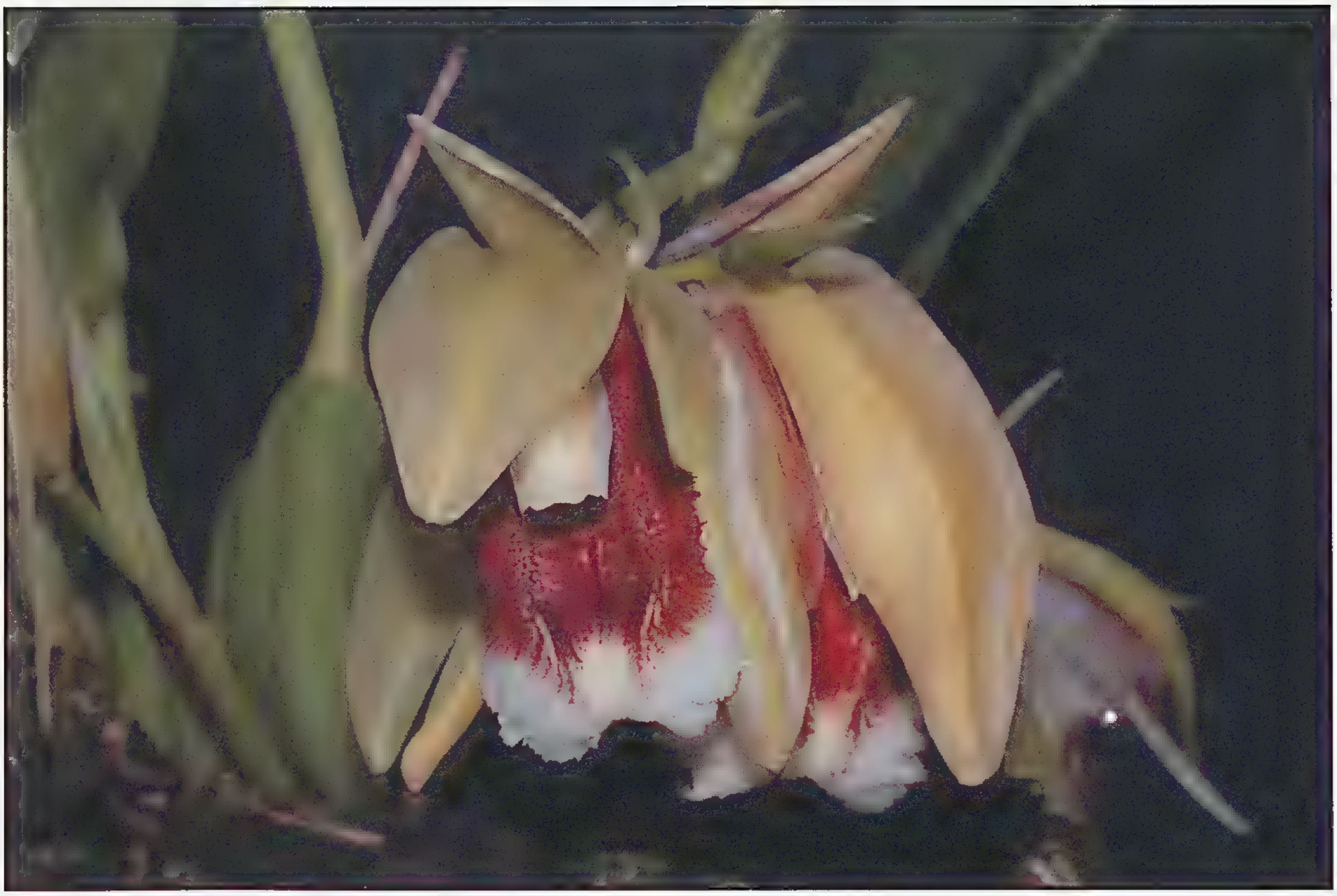
Coelogyne speciosa* Lindley 1834 *SECTION Speciosae Lindley.
This warm to cool growing large epiphyte and occasional terrestrial from Malaysia, Borneo, Java and Sumatra and Solomon Islands is found in rainforests at elevations of 700 to 2000 meters. The pseudobulbs grow on a stout woody sheathed rhizome close together cylindric-ovoid pseudobulbs 4 flat sides carrying a single to 2, apical, elliptic or lanceolate, acute petiolate, plicate leaves. Inflorescence arise out of the center of a newly arising Pseudobulbs growth synonthous with partial to fully developed leaves, erect to nodding 10cm 20cm long, 1 to 3 flowered, zig zag rachnis with musky scented flowers which can bloom at any time of the year but most often in spring and summer, flowers have a winged appearance 7.5 cm across, flowers transparent green to yellowish green and light tan depending on light given, lip 3 lobed white to cream , red to orange-brown lines on the base, not saccate at base, side lobes almost covering column front rounded to obtuser front margin irregular, column green tinged expanding into hood tinged brownish. This species is common on orchid show benches and has been line breed to excensuate the different colours that are available.



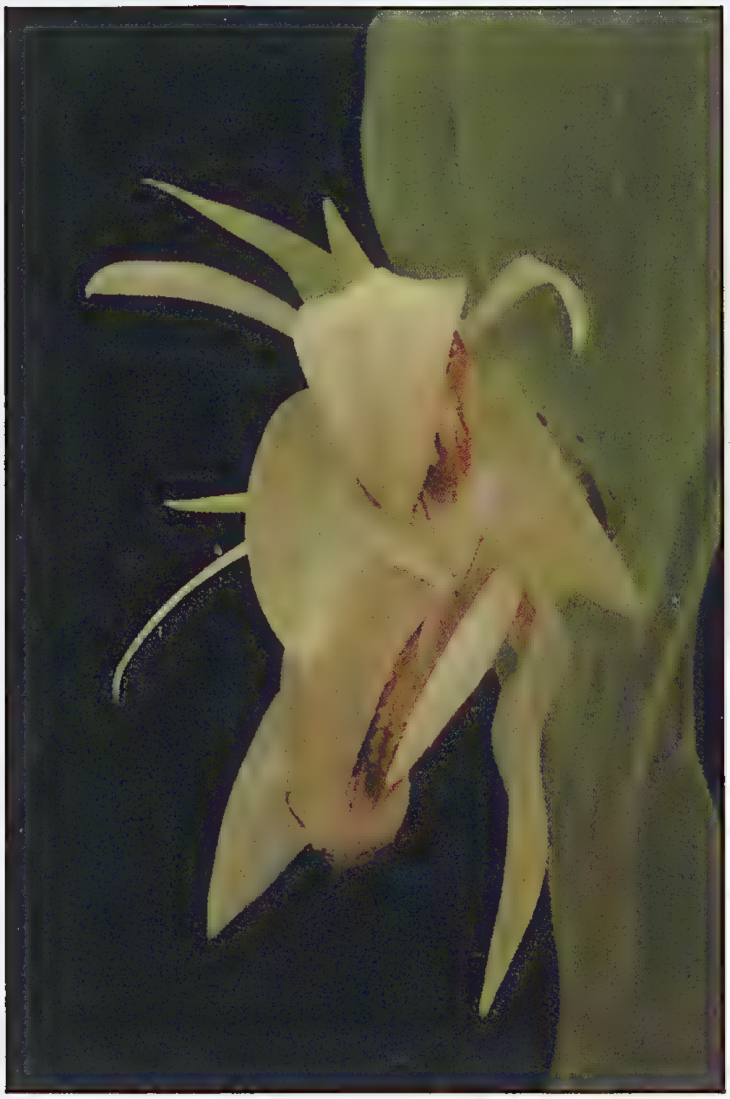
Coelogyne lycastoides -- photo Ed de Vogel



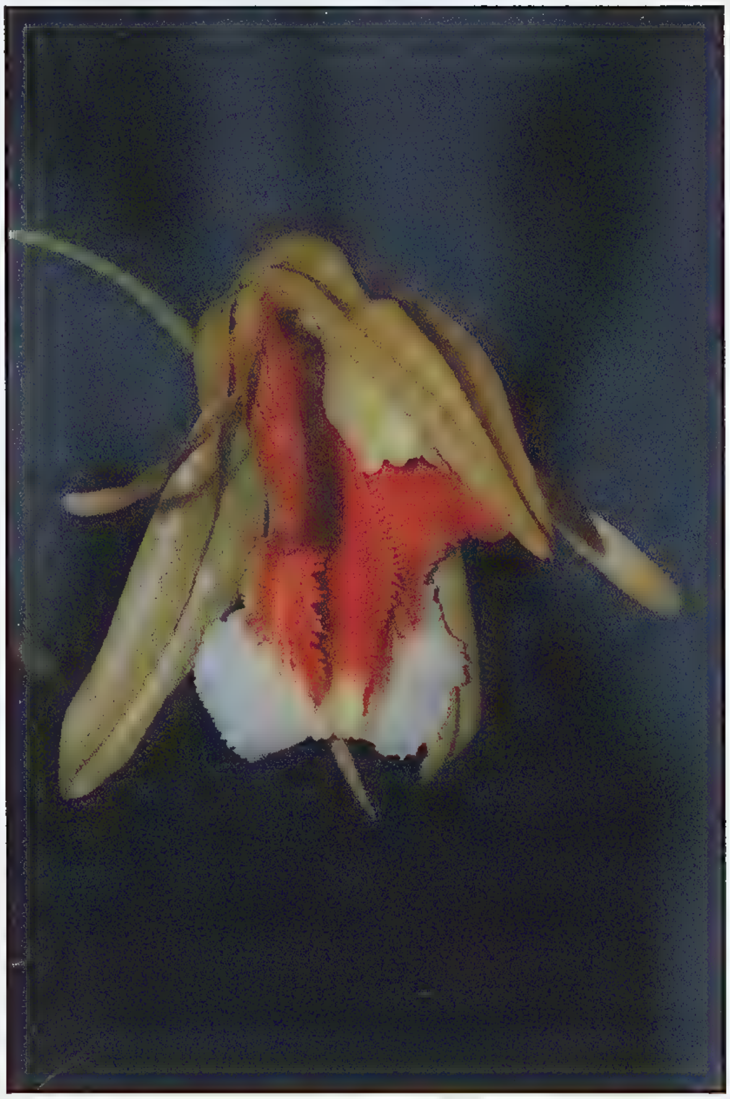
Coelogyne macdonaldii -- photo Ed de Vogel



Coelogyne speciosa -- photo Ed de Vogel



Coelogyne macdonaldii - Gary Yong Gee



Coelogyne speciosa -Gary Yong Gee

Coelogyne susanae. P.J.Cribb & B.A.Lewis 1991 SECTION *Speciosae Lindley.*
This recently discovered species is a hot to warm growing epiphyte rarely found as a terrestrial from the Solomon Islands, New Britain, Bougainville and Shortland Islands. Found from sea level to 1250 meters as a medium to large sized plant, pseudobulbs grow on a thick sheathed rhyzome with elongate, ovate, 4 to 5 angled pseudobulbs, carrying 2, linear-lanceolate, acuminate to mucronate, plicate, 5 to 7 main nerved, petiolate base leaves. This species flowers from April to January on a maturing pseudobulb, inflorescence 7 to 42 cm long, fractiflex, erect to suberect zig zagged, successively 2 to 18 flowered with ovate-lanceolate floral bracts, Flowers 7.5 cm Fragrant, pale yellow-green to creamy-green with orange or red brown lip, pale yellow or white apex, lip 3 lobed, not saccate, front margin at base slightly irregular, 11 to 13 keels each consisting of irregular shaped warts with papillae but no hair. Column whitish hooded to winged with brown on ventral surface.

Coelogyne veitchii. Rolfe 1895 *SECTION Veitchiae Clayton 2002.*
Coelogyne veitchii is found in New Guinea along highland ranges down to the Solomon Islands at approx 800 to 1100 m. Epiphitic on old moss covered trees, in lower shady montane forests it is a medium sized plant, hot to warm growing. It has a stout rhizome with fusiform-oblong to conical-ovoid, angular pseudobulbs wrinkled enveloped basally by a few evanescent sheaths and carrying 2, apical, elliptic-lanceolate, acuminate, plicate, 5 main nerved leaves, narrowing below into the channeled petiolate base leaf. This species blooms in winter to spring on newly matured growth, with a pendulous, 75 cm long, laxly racemose inflorescence with as many as 34 flowers opening simultaneously with persistent, inflated, brown floral bracts that almost cover the ovary and simultaneously, wide opening, unscented flowers. Flowers are 3.3cm wide snow white, lip obscurely 3 lobed, white side lobes erect oblong front rounded, column slender expanding into hood with acute tipped wings

HYBRIDS

Hybrids have been sparce due in part to the non commercial aspect of the genus as well as the difficulty of actually setting seed pods and obtaining viable seed from the few that do ripen. There are however opportunities to explore with these species and if you are patient then you will succeed. It has been noted by David Banks that using the flowers at the end of a inflorescence gives a better success rate when attempting hybridisation it has also been observed using the smaller flower species as the pod parent has a better chance of taking. The following three are Australasian hybrids and it would seem two would be accessible to Australian growers if followed up.

Coelogyne Andree Miller = *beccarii* x *speciosa* 1996 Phillip Spence N.S.W. Australia.
Coelogyne Neroli Cannon = *speciosa* x *fragrans* 1981 D M Cannon, Victoria, Australia.
Coelogyne Memoria Soedjana Kassan = *speciosa* x *asperata* 1976 A.S Parnata, Bandung Indonesia.

There have been some plants found to be intermediate in form and size, similar to *Coelogyne* carinata and *Coelogyne* fragrans which they think is a natural hybrid.

Most coelogynes are pest and disease free if grow in the right growing conditions, paying attention to light, air movement, watering, fertilizing and rest periods for some species Regular inspection of plants will help you to avoid the more common insect infestations that ants may bring in from time to time. Snails and slugs should be kept in check to avoid new growths being eaten.

What you grow your coelognes in will depend on your growing conditions, personal taste in mounts or potting mixture. It is vital you know your mico climates and to keep an eye on your plants, be prepared to move them around to work out the best growing position. Coelogynes benefit from good light but need to still be sheltered from extreme sunlight that will burn their leaves. There maybe need to move during different times of the year to shelter from winds or to give the plants more or less light to promote flowering. I have grow mainly cooler growing species and hybrid coelogynes in the Illawarra area and have used spagnum moss with a top dressing of small pebbles with consistent success but that works for that mico climate and I do have to be aware of prolonged wet periods but the bulbs are plump most of the year.

All books and growers will tell you that coelogynes do not take well to reporting and some will sulk for extended periods of up to 2 yrs or curl up their toes if done badly and at the wrong time of year, also do not over water it while sulking. Most growers will want to produce a specimen plant, then this will not be a problem as long as the medium is fresh and sweet. You may also try back cutting a year or two in advance to projected repotting. That way the plant is not disturbed and broken up in the one season, it may also start to produce new growths in the centre of the plant and help fill the pot or basket if a specimen is being perused. Always leave at the least 4 or 5 bulbs to a cut any less and you are asking for trouble, try to repot just as the new roots are starting, so they grab onto the new mix quickly and reduce the shock. Coelogynes should be watered during their growing season and are only moderate feeders so weakly weekly is the rule there.

In conclusion I think you will find this a rewarding yet challenging genus to find, grow and show. There is scope to hybridize for those so inclined and this genus does lend itself well to produce a well flowered specimen plant, for those who have the space and know how.

References

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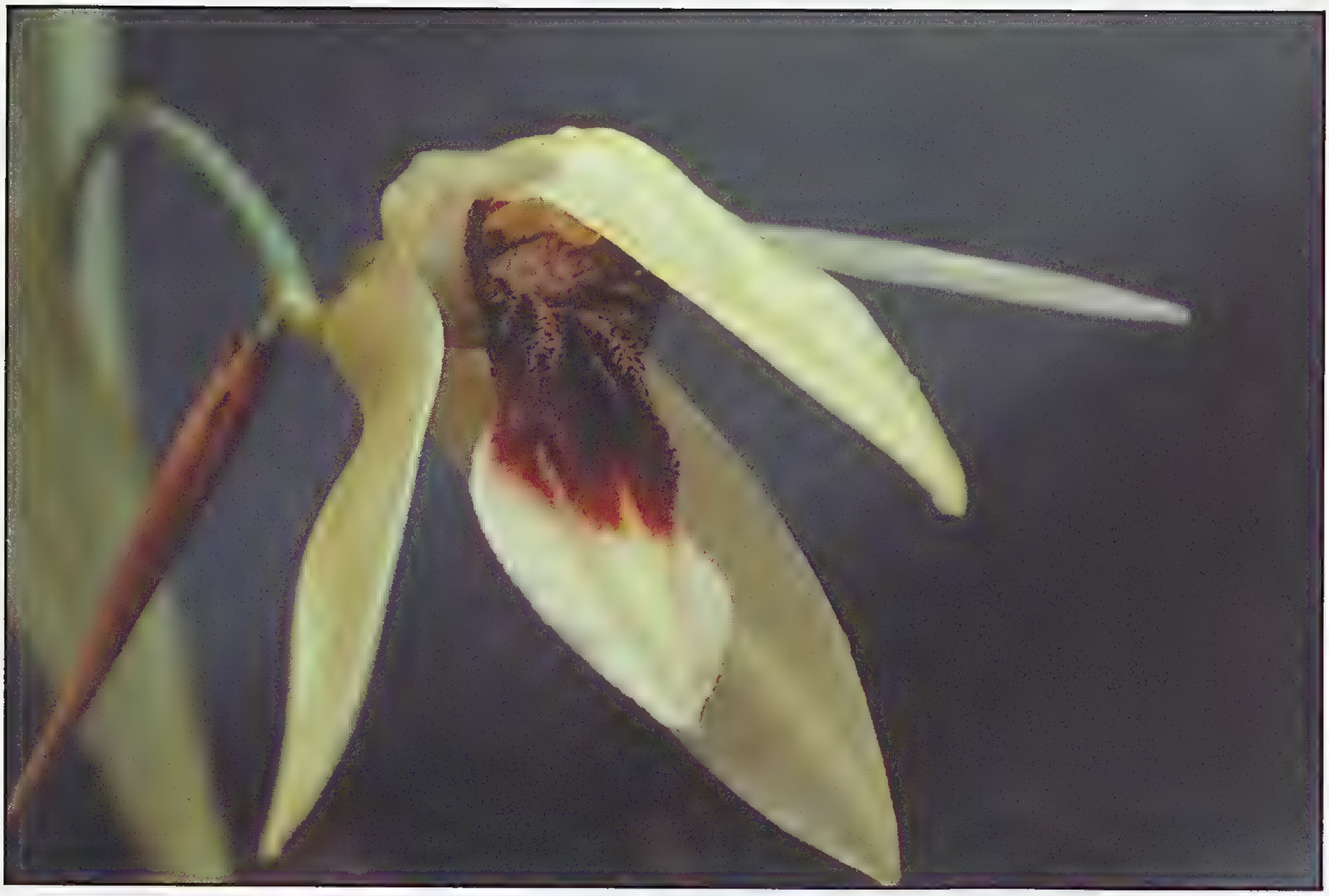
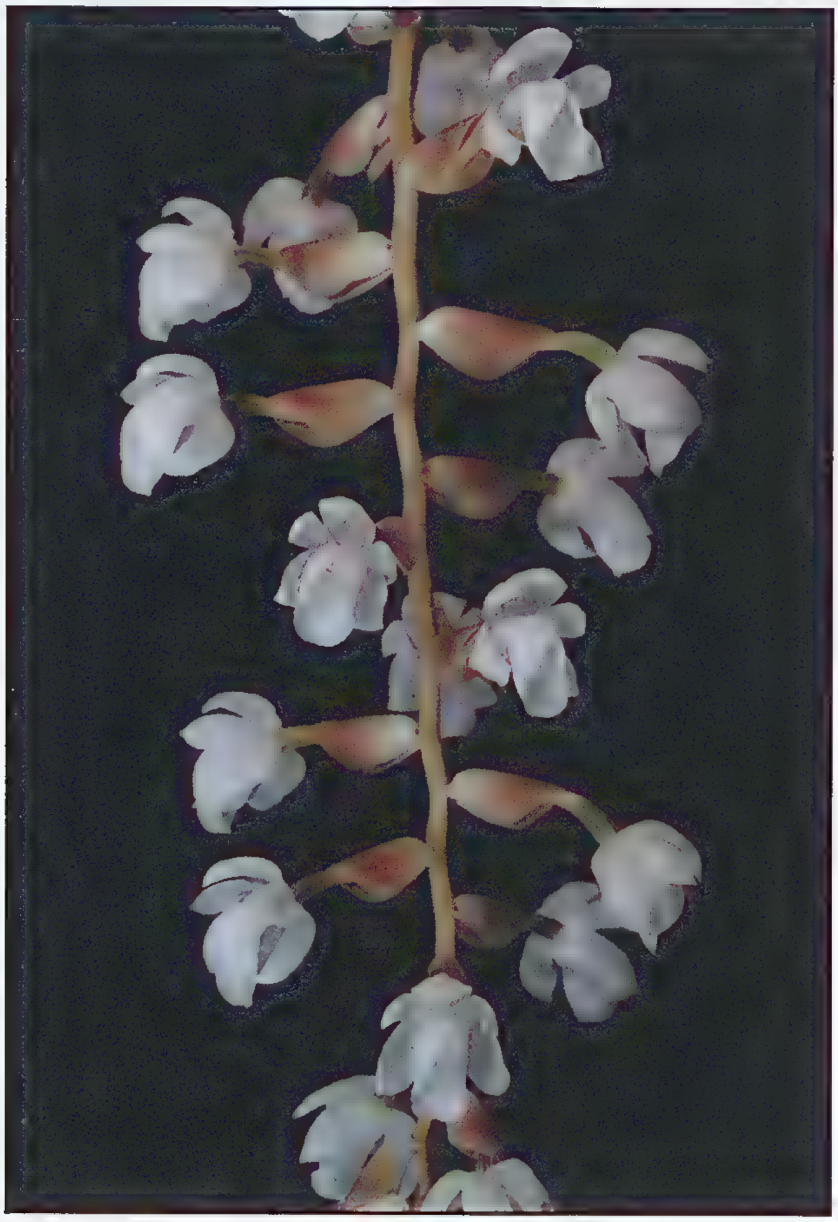
Chemistry Biology pharmacy Information Centre

Photographs

The photographs ahve been replace with ones that are from approved sources thanks to Nette Meggeto, Andre Schuiteman and Gary Yong Gee for providing the images.



Above
Coelogyne susanae
photo Norman Cruttwell



Right
Coelogyne veitchii
photo Andre Schuiteman

Editorial

This edition includes recognition of the contribution of a number of people to orchids and orchid research. It is important that we recognise the good work of our collegues.

We should all think about those orchid growers that have lost their collections in the cyclones, floods and fires.

The article on *Coelogyne* by Harald Geppert was prepared as part of the Queensland Judging Class. Harald sourced the pictured from a number of sources including the Web, these pictures have been replaced with pictures with permission to print.

I thank Andre Schuiteman, Nette Megetto and Gary Yong Gee for helping to sourcing the images.

The next edition will include articles on *Phaius australis, Dendrobium canaliculatum,* naturalisation of *Serapias* and the award of R. D. FITZGERALD TROPHY to DR. COLIN BOWER.

It would be benificial if other members would write about the *Phaius* that grow in their areas, this may help clarify which *Phaius* grow in Australia,

Feedback from reader is that there is a need to publish more articles on native hybrids so I am looking for volunteers to write about breeding culture of Australian Native Hybrids.

Ian Chalmers, Editor.

RHS Registrations of
Australian Hybrids
December to January 2011

Dendrobium		
Allyn River	Red River x Allyn Star	D. Cannon 2011
Bellinger Charm	Vintage x Cracker	N. Mitchell 2011
Bellinger Moon	Vintage x Starsheen	N. Mitchell 2011
Buff Ginni	Gulginni x X *delicatum*	D. Cannon 2011
Buff Sun	X *delicatum* x Sunglow	D. Cannon 2011
Delicate Blush	X *delicatum* x X *suffusum*	D. Cannon 2011
Delicate Ira	*delicatum* x Ira Butler	D. Cannon 2011
Hewitt Gold	Eureka x Graham Hewitt	D. Cannon 2011
Memoria Garry Gregory	*speciosum* x Rutherford Sunrise	D. Cannon (T. & B. Gregory) 2011
Specio Victoria	*speciosum* x Ella Victoria Leaney	D. Cannon 2011
Star King	Starsheen x *kingianum*	N. Mitchell 2011
Plectochilus		
Delta	*Sarco.* [Prcls.] Riverdene x *Plrhz. tridentata*	N. Roper 2011
Pterostylis		
RK Katano	*nutans* x *stricta*	R. Kanbara (H.Beyrle) 2011
Sarcochilus		
Elizabeth's Pride	Bon Bon x *spathulatus*	E. Spiekman (O/U) 2011
Private Bin	Burgundy on Ice x *hartmannii*	N. Roper 2011
Showtime	Sarco. Rosie Glow x Sarco. Flair	S. Harper 2011

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- **New Zealand Native Orchid Group**, 22 Orchard St., Wadestown, Wellington, New Zealand.

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- **ANOS Townsville**, 92 Curie St, Wulguru, 4811. (07) 4778-4311. Meetings 8pm, 1st Tue. each month. Townsville Orchid Society Hall Joe Kirwan Park cnr Bamford Lane and Charles Street Townsville..
- **Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba**, P.O. Box 2141,Toowoomba 4350. Meetings 7.30pm, 1st Fri. each month. Luthern Church Hall, Cnr. West and Alderly Sts, Toowoomba.

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- **Native Orchid Society of South Australia**, P.O. Box 565, Unley 5061. (08) 8294 8014. Meetings 8pm, 4th Tue. each month. St. Matthews Hall, 67 Bridge St., Kensington.

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- **ANOS Victoria**, P.O. Box 345, Carlton North 3054. (03) 9387-2771. Meetings 8pm, 1st Fri. each month. Meetings at the Toorak Uniting Church Hall, 603 Toorak Road, Toorak. (Melways 58, K4)
- **ANOS Melbourne Suburbs Group**, PO Box 169, Bayswater Vic. 3153. 0419720355. Meetings held on the 4th Wednesday of the month at 7.30pm at Montrose Primary School, Leith Rd., Montrose 3765 (Melways 52 D7)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- **ANOS Western Australia**, 27 Maidment Parade Dalyellup WA, 6230. 041 9901 335. Meetings 8pm, 2nd Mon. each month. Wilson Community Hall, Braibrise Rd., Wilson.

$100,000-00 Orchid Collection Wiped Out.

Until January 10th. 2011, readers would not have known much, of a small township called Grantham, situated in the Lockyer Valley, along the Warrego Highway, to Toowoomba, in Queensland. A rich soil locality for vegetable farming, exporting to other areas along the Eastern population of Australia.

No doubt, most people witnessed on the media, TV., and news reports, detailed imagery of a horrific event, that mother nature had dealt to Grantham, and other small communities in the area. A huge wall of water gathered momentum, that no one in this generation had ever witnessed. The destruction caused houses and other buildings to be picked up, and demolished like match-sticks. Worst of all the loss of life, some 23! There are still missing persons, who may never be found.

Life in Grantham and surrounds, where neighbours knew each other, and would help out wherever possible. One young man, for some 20 years had developed an orchid collection, in an ideal climate to start an orchid nursery. The young man: Bruce Vayro, was a member of several orchid societies in South East Queensland. He had constructed several shade–houses to his liking, about 18 in all.

The wall of water gave no warning, but allowed Bruce and his family to remain in a high set Queenslander house, until the wave had passed. The height of water inundation was about waist deep in the top floor. Next day the massive destruction was revealed, with all but one tunnel shade-house, (well constructed) and all the orchid plants destroyed.

At this stage, there has been a remarkable response from other societies and nurseries, offering

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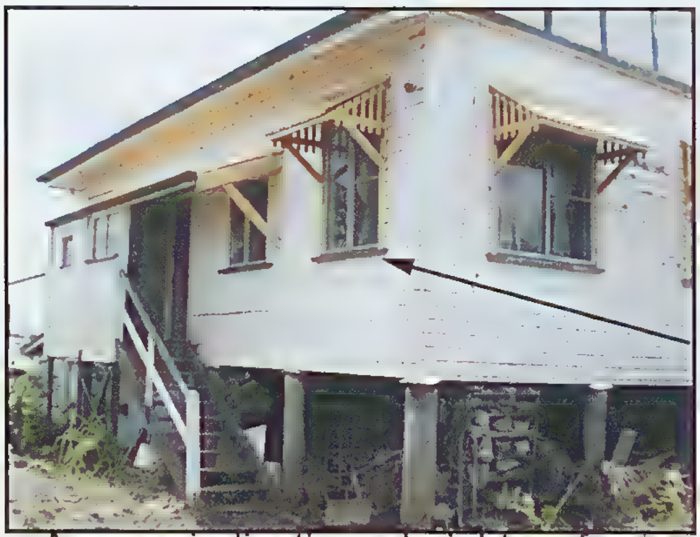
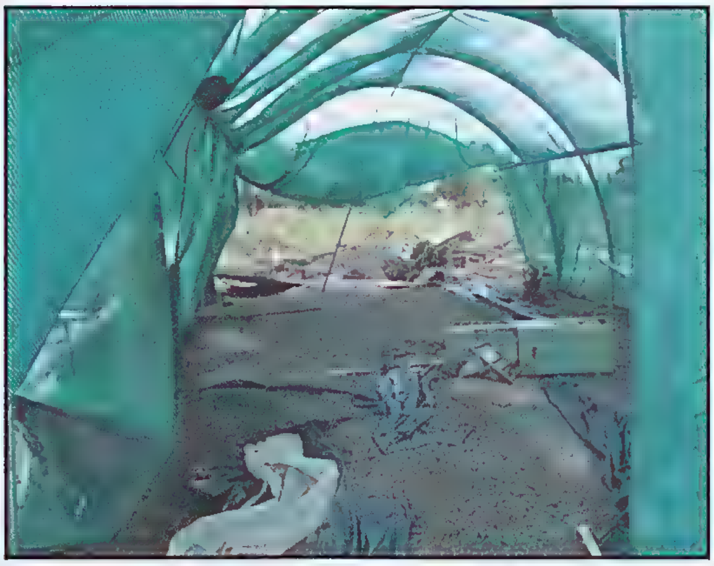
monetary assistance and by way of Gift Vouchers to re-plenish the hobby, that Bruce had so dearly loved. The members of the Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba Inc. (N.O.S.T.I.) are endeavouring to assist in whatever way possible, to help in restoration.

The images you see are evidence of the massive destruction that took place.

Athol Rosenberg, on behalf of the Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba Inc.
athnan@iprimus.com.au Ph. (07) 4635 2274.



Arrow indicating height of water, at Bruce's house.



Top - The only Green-house remaining. Washed out by the flood.

Above Orchids destroyed.

Foreground, and to the left and right, where several green-houses once stood.

Papuasian Orchid Studies 3.

Paul Ormerod, P.O. Box 8210, Cairns 4870, Queensland.
Email: wsandave1@bigpond.com

ABSTRACT: Six new species and one new combination are proposed for Papuasian orchids, viz., *Appendicula dichaeoides, A. wariana, Arthrochilus laevicallus, Habenaria balimensis, Hymenorchis brassii, Liparis misoolensis* and *Taeniophyllum calyptrogyne.*

This paper is the third in a series concentrating on the study of Papuasian orchids and deals with six new taxa and one new combination in six different genera. The second part (Ormerod 2005) of this series dealt with 14 taxa, ten of which were new. The orchid flora of Papuasia (Indonesian Papua, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands) has about 2970 described species distributed in about 137 genera.

Appendicula **Blume**

This genus of about 130 species has its centre of speciation in New Guinea where 40 species (36 endemic) have been recorded if one excludes *Cyphochilus* Schltr. The two species discussed below belong to section *Chilopogon* (Schltr.) J.J. Sm., a group that has diverged in the lowlands of New Guinea. This group of five taxa is recognised by the following combination of characters: prominent imbricate floral bracts, delicate flowers, fine long pubescence on the claw of the lip, a warty basal callus at the base of the lip and a deeply and broadly bilobed rostellum.

Appendicula dichaeoides Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

Type: Papua New Guinea – Western Prov., Palmer River, 3.2 km below junction with Black river, 100 m, June 1936, *L.J. Brass 6876* (Holotype: AMES!).

Affinis A. oxysepala (Schltr.) J.J. Sm. *sed petalis floribus ellipticis (non ligulatis) et callus labello membra disciformis (non pulvinatis) differt.*

Epiphytic herb. Roots terete, to 1 mm thick. Rhizome very short. Stems caespitose, terete, densely leafy throughout, 40-100 mm long, 0.5-1.0 mm thick. Leaves ovate-oblong to elliptic, apex mucronate, patent, thin, 1.5-3.0 mm apart on stem, 7.0-10.5 mm long, 2.5-4.5 mm wide; sheaths tubular, purple tinged toward stem apex. Inflorescence terminal, occasionally branching once basally, sessile, densely flowered, slightly flexuous but straightening and thickening when bearing capsules, 8-14 mm long, branches to 5 mm long; floral bracts ovate-elliptic, mucronate, margin erose-lacerate, 7-veined, arcuate-patent, tinged pale purple, 5-8 mm long, 3-7 mm wide. Pedicellate ovary terete, 2.50-2.75 mm long; capsules ellipsoid, 3-4 mm long, 1.5-2.0 mm thick. Flowers white. Dorsal sepal oblong-lanceolate, apex with a short dorsal apiculus, ca. 3.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely ovate-oblong, apex with a prominent apiculus, midvein lightly carinate, 3.95-4.00 mm long (along midvein), 1.5 mm wide, basal extensions enclosing spur subquadrate, concave, ca. 1.8 mm long, 1.9 mm wide. Petals obliquely elliptic, subacute, 2.75-3.00 mm long, 1.3-1.4 mm wide. Labellum spurred, unlobed; spur obovoid-ellipsoid, truncate-rounded, inside at apex with a thick erect callus, ca. 1.5 mm long, 0.90-0.95 mm wide dorsally; lamina broadly obovate-rhombic, rounded but front margin dentate, 3.5 mm long, 2.1-2.2 mm wide, medially with a low rugulose cuneate-flabellate callus, behind which is an erect disciform callus, behind the calli the lip is softly pilose medially. Column ca. 1.5 mm long, seemingly footless.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Habitat: From near ground level to the upper branches of canopy trees, 100 m.

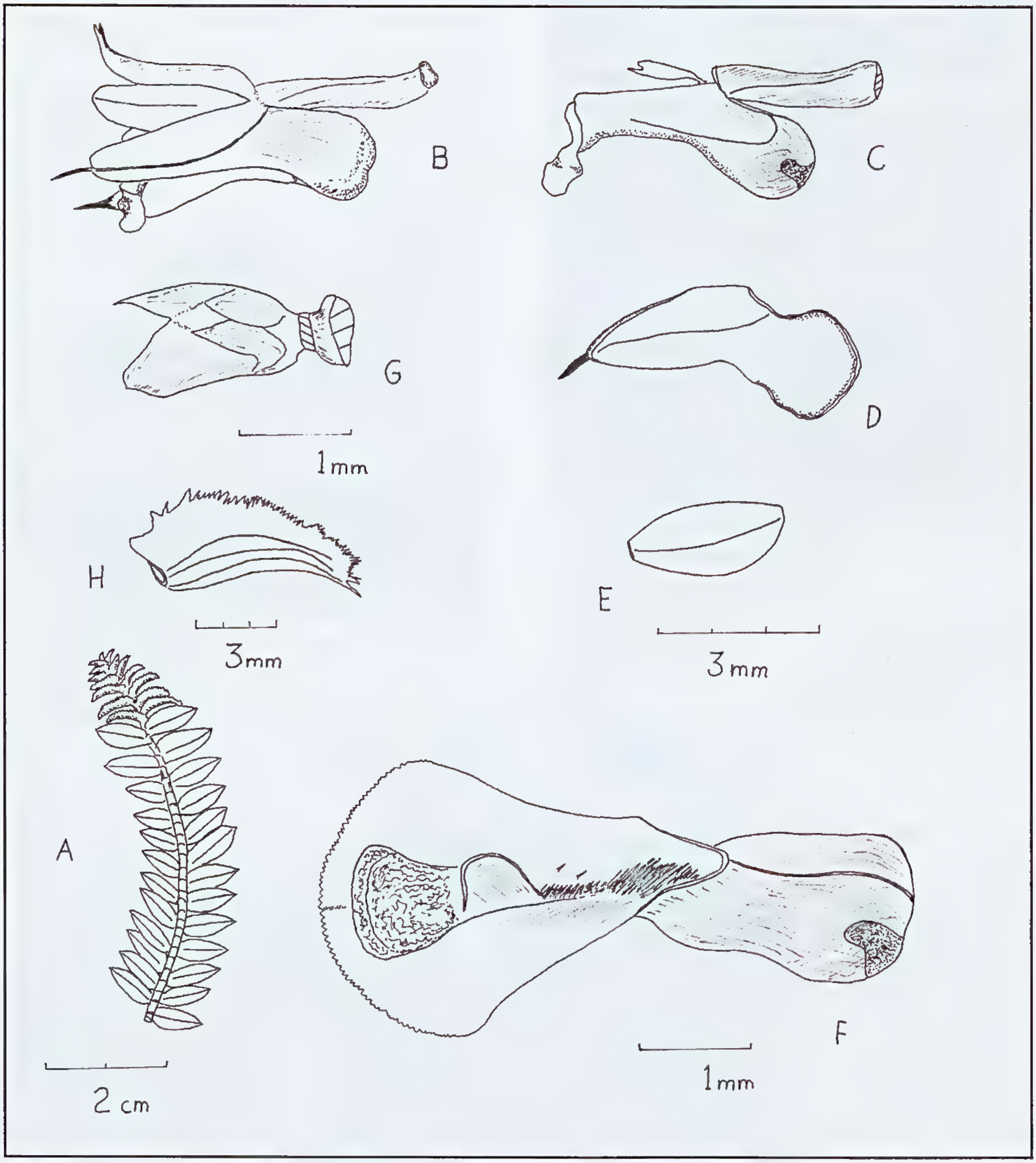
Etymology: In reference to the habit of the plant that resembles the neotropical orchid genus *Dichaea* Sw.

Due to its erose-lacerate floral bracts this species is externally similar to *A. bracteata*

(Schltr.) J.J. Sm. and *A. oxysepala* (Schltr.) J.J. Sm. but it differs from both these taxa in having obliquely elliptic (not ligulate) petals and in the labellum having a disciform (not pulvinate, U-shaped) medial callus.

Appendicula wariana (Schltr.) Ormerod, *comb. et stat. nov.*

Basionym: *Chilopogon bracteatum* Schltr. var. *warianum* Schltr., Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 1:334, 1912.
Type: Papua New Guinea – Morobe Prov., Waria District, Maboro Ra., 1000 m, 18 May 1909, *R. Schlechter 19489* (Holotype: B, destroyed; Isotypes: AMES!, K).
Chilopogon bracteatum Schltr. var. *ovale* Schltr., Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih.



Appendiculata dichaeoides - A. plant; B. flower, C flower minus tepals; D. lateral sepal inside; E paetal; F. Labellum and spur; G. column from above; H. floral bract. A,B-E, F, and H to respective scales. Drawn from holotype.

1:335, 1912. *syn. nov.*
Type: Papua New Guinea – West Sepik Prov., Torricelli Ra., 600 m, April 1902, *R. Schlechter 14560* (Holotype: B, destroyed).
Appendicula oxysepala auct. non (Schltr.) J.J. Sm.: J.J. Sm., Nova Guinea 8:114, t.38-128, 1909.
Distribution: Indonesia (Papua Prov.); Papua New Guinea.
Specimens examined: Papua New Guinea – Milne Bay Prov., Normanby Island, Mt. Pabinama, 500 m, 12 May 1956, *L.J. Brass 25850* (AMES). Western Prov., Fly River, 528 Mile Camp, 80 m, May 1936, *L.J. Brass 6782* (AMES); Palmer River, 3.2 km below junction with Black River, 100 m, June 1936, *L.J. Brass 6897* (AMES).
Appendicula wariana is easily distinguished from its close relatives *A. bracteata* and *A. oxysepala* by its entire (not dentate-lacerate) floral bracts. Florally it is most similar to *A. bracteata* since both taxa have a conical (subquadrate-rounded in *A. oxysepala*) mentum. However *A. wariana* may further be distinguished from *A. bracteata* by its shortly (not long awned) awned sepals, shorter (2 vs. 3.3 mm) mentum and thicker callus ridges on the lip claw.
Smith (1909) has provided a full description and figure of *A. wariana* under the misapplied name *A. oxysepala*. The other taxon he describes, *A. oxysepala* var. *longicalcarata*, is conspecific with *A. bracteata* as already noted by Schlechter (1912) under *Chilopogon*.

Arthrochilus F. Muell.

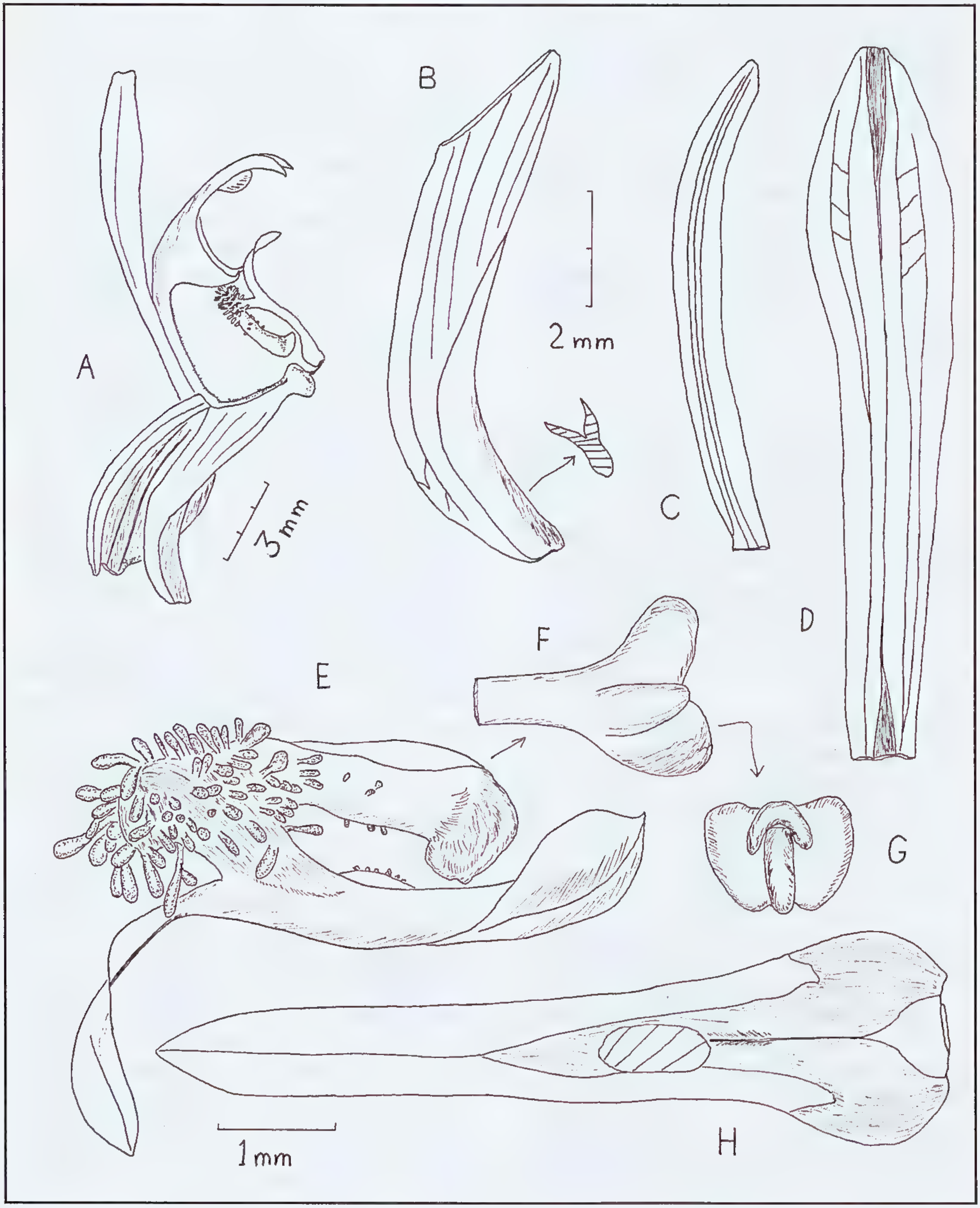
A genus of ten (if one excludes the three *Phoringopsis* D.L. Jones & M.A. Clem. taxa) terrestrial species distributed from northern New South Wales to Queensland, the Northern Territory and New Guinea. The plants have flowers with a moveable labellum that bears a large insectiform callus that mimics certain female wasps. The single Papuan species appears to be quite distinct from the eight northern Australian taxa (*A. aquilus, A. aspectus, A. corinnae, A. latipes, A. oreophilus, A. rosulatus, A. sabulosus* and *A. stenophyllus*) described by David Jones

Arthrochilus laevicallus Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

Type: Papua New Guinea – Western Prov., Tarara, Wassi Kussa River, January 1937, *L.J. Brass 8722* (Holotype: AMES!).
Drakaea irritabilis auct. non (F. Muell.) Rchb.f.: L.O. Wms., Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harv. Univ. 12, 5:152, 1946.
A specieorum Australis borealis glandula posterioris laevis (non verrucosis) differt.
Terrestrial herb. Tuber oblongoid to ellipsoid, 6-8 mm long, 3.0-4.5 mm thick. Leaves not seen. Inflorescence erect, glabrous, subterranean part 10-23 mm long, supraterranean part 105-175 mm long; peduncle 75-130 mm long; sheathing bracts 2-3, lax, 7-11 mm long; rachis laxly 4-7 flowered, 32-88 mm long; floral bracts ovate-lanceolate, acute, 1.5-4.5 mm long. Pedicellate ovary clavate, glabrous, 6-7 mm long. Flowers non-resupinate, "green" (labellum callus appears to be dark reddish). Dorsal sepal ligulate-oblanceolate, truncate, carinate dorsally near apex, 5 veined, united dorsally to column for 1.5 mm, 11 mm long, 2.2 m wide. Lateral sepals falcate-ligulate, truncate, attached along columnfoot, reflexed, upper half with the midvein much thickened and the inner margin folded in, 5 veined, 8.5 mm long, 2 mm wide. Petals linear, subacute, subfalcate, reflexed, 3 veined, 8 mm long, 0.8 mm wide. Labellum hinged to apex of columnfoot; lamina lanceolate-ligulate, subacute, upper half decurved (this part 2.6 mm long, 0.75 mm wide), in total 5.75-6.00 mm long, base ca. 1.5 mm wide; callus geniculate, its foot oblique and ca. 1.5 mm long, geniculus (or knee) covered in fleshy terete to clavate calli (calli tip to calli tip is ca. 1.3 mm wide dorsally), rest of callus parallel to lamina, tibiaeform, medially with scattered clavate calli, 3.1-3.2 mm long, apex trilobulate, smooth, ca. 1 mm wide. Column slender, arcuate, winged medially, finely papillose-puberulent on underside to apex of columnfoot, 8.7 mm long to tip of anther cap; brachia ligulate-

lanceolate, subacute, subfalcate, ca. 1.9 mm long, 0.3 mm wide; column wings deltate, apex uncinate, 2.8-3.0 mm long, 2.6-2.7 mm wide; columnfoot at right angle to column, 2.9-3.0 mm long, apex ca. 1.3 mm wide dorsally.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.
Habitat: Wet flats in savannah forest.
Etymology: From the Latin *levis,* smooth and *callus,* thickening, in reference to the characteristic smooth apex of the labellum callus.



Arthrochilus laevicallus - A. flower; B. lateral sepal (X-section arrowed); C. petal; D. dorsal sepal; E labellum; F. callus apex from above; G. face of callus apex; H. labellum minus callus. A, BCD and E-H to respective scales. Drawn from holotype.

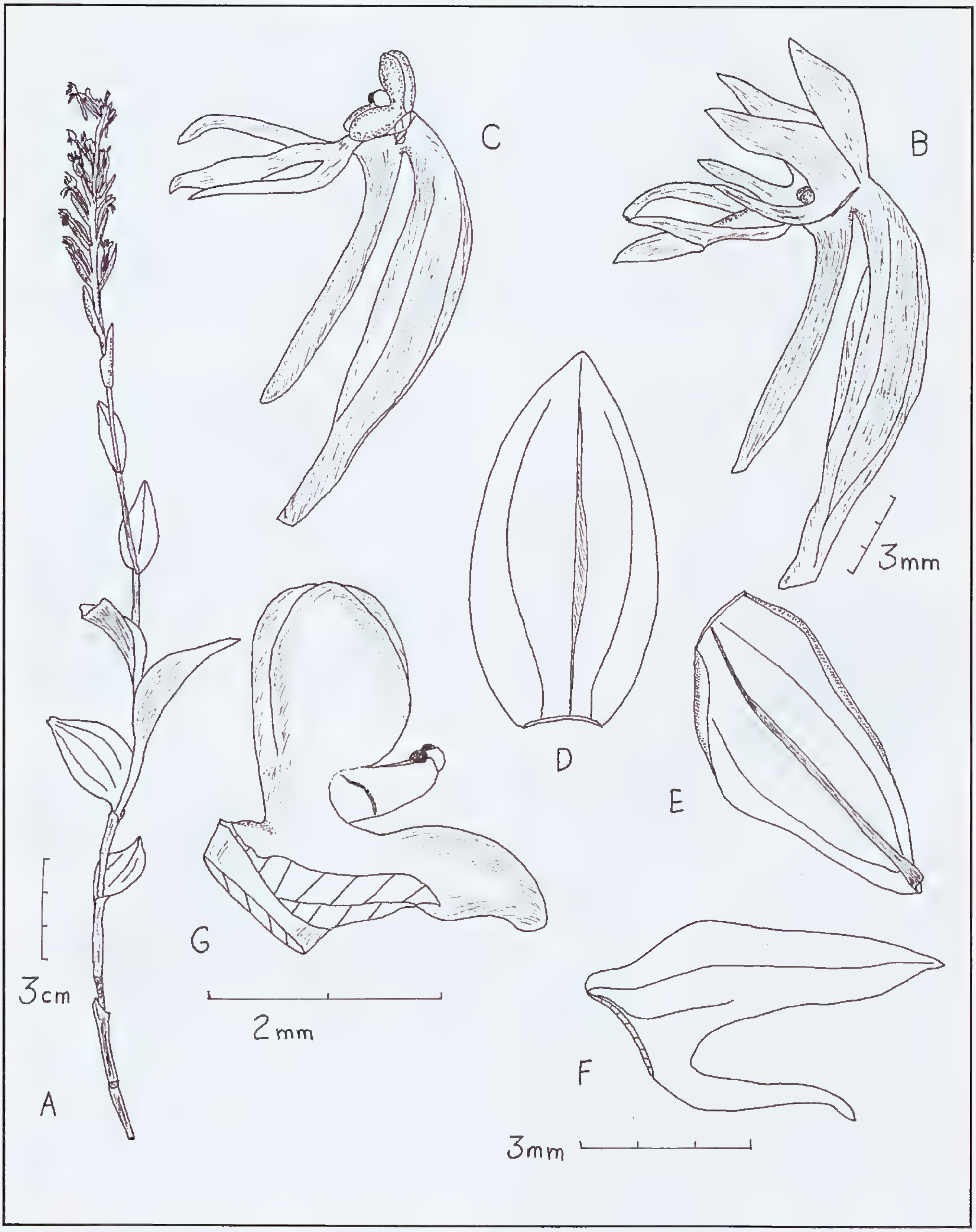
This species may be distinguished from its ten Australian relatives by the smooth (not verrucose) apex of the labellum callus, a character unique in the genus.

Habenaria Willd.
This genus is commonly said to have about 600 species worldwide. In New Guinea there are about 22 species (15 endemic). These are found in a variety of terrestrial habitats such as grasslands, woody savannahs, rainforest and exposed areas at high altitude. Most taxa have either white or green flowers.

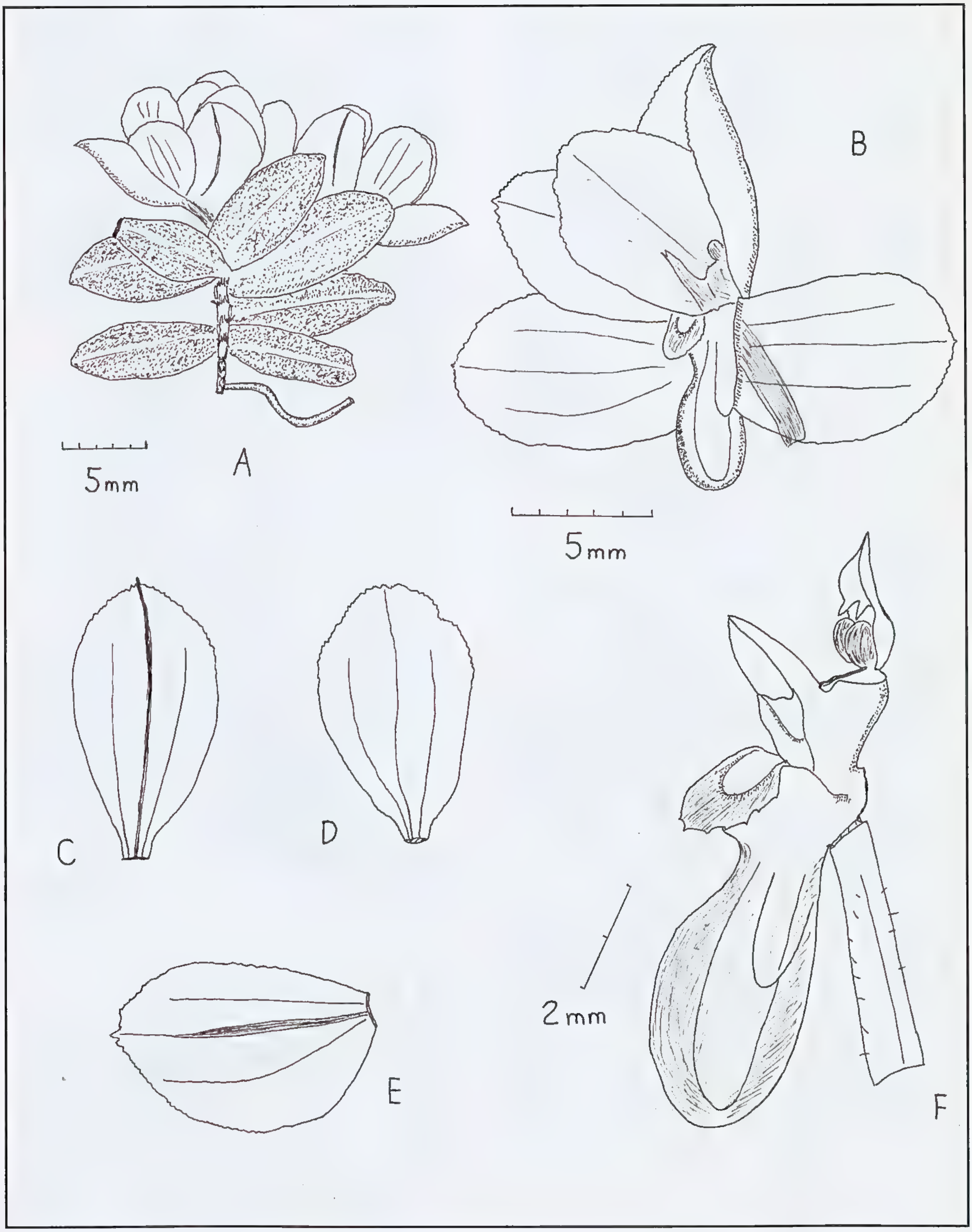
Habenaria balimensis Ormerod, *sp. nov.*
Type: Indonesia – Papua Prov., Balim River, 1800 m, December 1938, *L.J. Brass 11746* (Holotype: AMES!).
Herba terrestris, caulis gracilis, laxe quinquefoliatis, 23.5 cm longis, foliis ovatis, 23-41 mm longis, 13-22 mm latis, inflorescentiis 15.2 cm longis, subdensifloris, floribus viridis, sepalis ovato-ellipticis, subsimilis, 5.5 mm longis, petalis bifurcatis, 5 mm longis, labello trifidis, laciniae 4.7-5.0 mm longis, calcar cylindricis, 9 mm longis.
Erect terrestrial herb. Roots and tubers not seen. Stem terete, laxly 5 leaved in upper half, clothed with tubular sheaths in lower half, 23.5 cm long, 0.2-0.3 cm thick. Leaves ovate, subacuminate to acute, 2.3-4.1 cm long, 1.3-2.2 cm wide; sheathing base 0.8-2.1 cm long. Inflorescence glabrous, 15.2 cm long; peduncle 9 cm long; sheathing bracts 2, 1.7-2.6 cm long; rachis subdensely flowered, 6.2 cm long; floral bracts lanceolate, acute, to 17 mm long, 3 mm wide. Pedicellate ovary fusiform, ribbed, 13 mm long. Flowers resupinate, green. Dorsal sepal ovate-elliptic, acute, concave, 3 veined, ca. 5.5 mm long, 3.0-3.5 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely ovate-elliptic, acute, midvein carinate externally, 5.5 mm long, 2.9 mm wide. Petals bifurcate, upper lobe obliquely lanceolate, acute, 2 veined, 5 mm long, 1.9 mm wide, lower lobe linear-lanceolate, acute, ca. 4 mm long, 1 mm wide. Labellum trilobed, spurred; spur cylindric, acute, 9 mm long; lateral lobes linear-ligulate, acute, 4.7 mm long, 1 mm wide; midlobe linear-ligulate, acute, 5 mm long, 1 mm wide. Column erect, ellipsoid, 1.8 mm tall, 2 mm wide (to tip of stigmaphores).
Distribution: Indonesia (Papua Prov.).
Habitat: Grassy edge of forest, 1800 m.
Etymology: Named for the type locality, the Balim (now Baliem) River.
This species seems to lack relatives in New Guinea. It may be recognised by its slender *Peristylus*-like habit, small leaves, rather short inflorescence and bifurcate petals.

Hymenorchis Schltr.
Eight species (all endemic) of this genus of beautiful miniature Sarcanthoid epiphytes are known from New Guinea, whilst Java, New Caledonia and the Philippines have one species each. All taxa have pretty, mostly white flowers with broad segments. Due to the delicate nature of the flowers one often finds that herbarium specimens of this genus are difficult to study. I add below a ninth Papuan species, it has been collected a few times on Goodenough Island.

Hymenorchis brassii Ormerod, *sp. nov.*
Type: Papua New Guinea – Milne Bay Prov., Goodenough Island, E slopes, 1500 m, 20 October 1953, *L.J. Brass 24849* (Holotype: AMES!).
Affinis H. caulina Schltr. *sed caulibus brevioribus (1.1-2.0 vs. ad 14 cm), foliis oblongis ad oblongo-ellipticis (non linearo-ligulatis), brevioribus (0.8-1.1 vs. 3-4 cm) et crassioribus differt.*
Epiphytic herb. Roots few, terete. Stem erect, sometimes with decumbent lower half, densely (up to 8) leaved, 11-20 mm long, 1.0-1.5 mm thick. Leaves oblong to oblong-elliptic, acute to obtuse, margins entire, fleshy, waxy, mid green, 8-11 mm long, 2.5-4.5 mm wide; leaf sheaths shortly tubular, upper margin lacerate. Inflorescence 1-4 mm long; peduncle 1.0-2.5 mm long; rachis triflorous, 0.5-1.5 mm long; floral bracts ovate to lanceolate, acute, margins entire, ca. 2 mm long. Pedicellate ovary subcylindric,



Habenaria balimensis - A. plant; B. flower minus lateral sepal; C. flower minus tepals; D. dorsal sepal; E. lateral sepal; F. petal; G.column. A, BC, DEF and G to resprective scales. Drawn from holotype.



Hymenorchis brassii - A. plant; B. flower; C. dorsal sepal; D. petal; E. lateral sepal; F. flower minus tepals. A, B-E and F to respective scales. Drawn from holotype.

laxly pubescent, 7 mm long. Flowers translucent white to white, lip green, column green. Dorsal sepal obovate, apex apiculate, suberose, thinly carinate dorsally, 3 veined, 9 mm long, 5 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely broadly elliptic, shortly and broadly apiculate, suberose, thinly carinate dorsally, 3 veined, 8.9 mm long, 5.7 mm wide. Petals obliquely obovate, rounded, 3 veined, margins irregular to suberose, 8.75 mm long, 5 mm wide. Labellum spurred, unlobed; spur obovoid-ellipsoid, obtuse, 4.7 mm long dorsally, 2.6 mm wide laterally; epichile a deflexed, rounded flange, margins sparsely and minutely toothed, projecting out 1 mm from top of spur, ca. 2 mm long on oblique angle. Column ca. 3.25 mm long (to tip of rostellum); anther cap ovate, 2 mm long; pollinia 2, subglobose.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Specimens examined: Papua New Guinea - Milne Bay Prov., Goodenough Island, E slopes, 1600 m, 18 October 1953, *L.J. Brass 24822* (AMES); Goodenough Island, 1900 m, 23 December 1977, *J. Croft & J. Marsh LAE 71264* (A).

Habitat: Mossy trees (type); small tree in forest (*Brass 24822*); montane forest, steep slope, bamboo understorey, epiphyte 35 m above ground, fairly densely covering branch (*LAE 71264*).

Etymology: Named after Len Brass (1900-1971), collector of the type.

The flowers of this species closely resemble those of *H. caulina* Schltr. but the two plants differ considerably in habit. *Hymenorchis brassii* is a short-stemmed species with much fleshier, oblong to oblong-elliptic, shorter (8-11 vs. 30-40 mm) leaves. *Hymenorchis caulina* is however a long-stemmed plant with thinner, linear-ligulate and longer leaves.

Liparis L.C. Rich.

When construed in the broad sense this genus has about 72 species (62 endemic) in New Guinea. The species described below belongs to the widely inclusive section *Cestichis* Lindl., a group characterised by having thinly fleshy conduplicate leaves that are jointed (i.e. a distinct abscission zone can be observed) basally, also the inflorescences have omnilaterally arranged flowers that are usually subtended by small floral bracts. If treated as a genus it must be called *Stichorkis* Thouars (Type: *Epidendrum cespitosum* Lam.) not *Cestichis* Pfitz. (see Szlachetko et al. 2008).

Another group with the same attributes as section *Cestichis* but with prominent distichous floral bracts is section *Distichae* Ridl. This too has been recognised as a genus now called *Disticholiparis* Szlach. & Marg.

Liparis misoolensis Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

Type: Indonesia – Papua Prov., Misool Island, along road to tip, 80 m, 23 September 1948, *D.R. Pleyte 994* (Holotype: L!).

Affinis L. flabellata J.J. Sm. *sed foliis latioribus (2.4-2.8 vs. 1.25-1.35 cm), labello elliptico-suborbicularis (non obovatis) et columna brevioribus (4 vs. 6.5 mm) differt.*

Epiphytic herb. Rhizome short, producing many roots. Pseudobulbs obliquely conical, erect, unifoliate, 1.5-2.8 cm long, to 0.6 cm thick; pseudobulb sheaths thinly papery, to 4.2 cm long. Leaves ligulate-oblanceolate, acute to subacuminate, articulate, below with 3 prominulous veins, base subpetiolate for ca. 2 cm, 12.0-20.7 cm long, 2.4-2.8 cm wide. Inflorescence terminal, 14.1 cm long (apex missing); peduncle narrowly winged, ca. 8.2 cm long; sheath at base 2.6 cm long; rachis laxly 4 or more flowered, 5.9 cm long; floral bracts lanceolate, acute, ca. 11 long. Pedicellate ovary slender, 15-17 mm long; capsule not seen, "green". Flowers orange. Dorsal sepal linear-ligulate, obtuse, 3 veined, 12 mm long, 2.5 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely ligulate-lanceolate, acute, 3 veined, 10 mm long, 3 mm wide. Petals linear, ca. 10-12 mm long, 0.5 mm wide. Labellum elliptic-suborbicular, rounded with an irregular margin in the upper half, 11 mm long, 9.75 mm wide; callus basal, subquadrate with a broader bilobed-emarginate apex. Column semiterete, thickened in basal half, arcuate, 4 mm long.

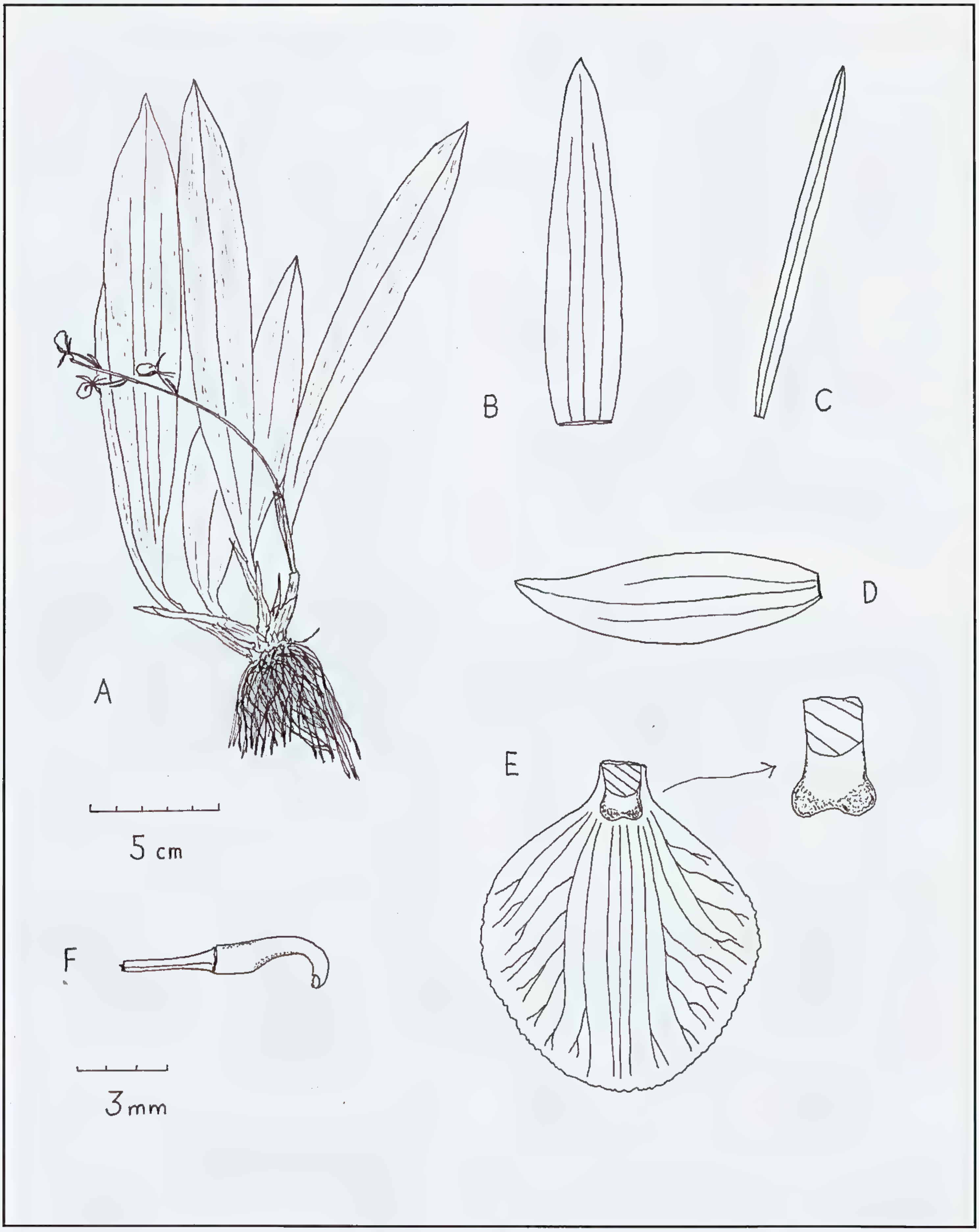
Distribution: Indonesia (Papua Prov.).

Habitat: Forest, 80 m.

Etymology: Named after Misool Island, the type locality.

This species seems closest to the West New Guinean *L. flabellata* J.J. Sm. but differs from it in having broader (2.4-2.8 vs. 1.25-1.35 cm) leaves, an elliptic-suborbicular (vs. obovate) labellum and a shorter (4 vs. 6.5 mm) column.

The Papua New Guinean *L. ovalis* Schltr.

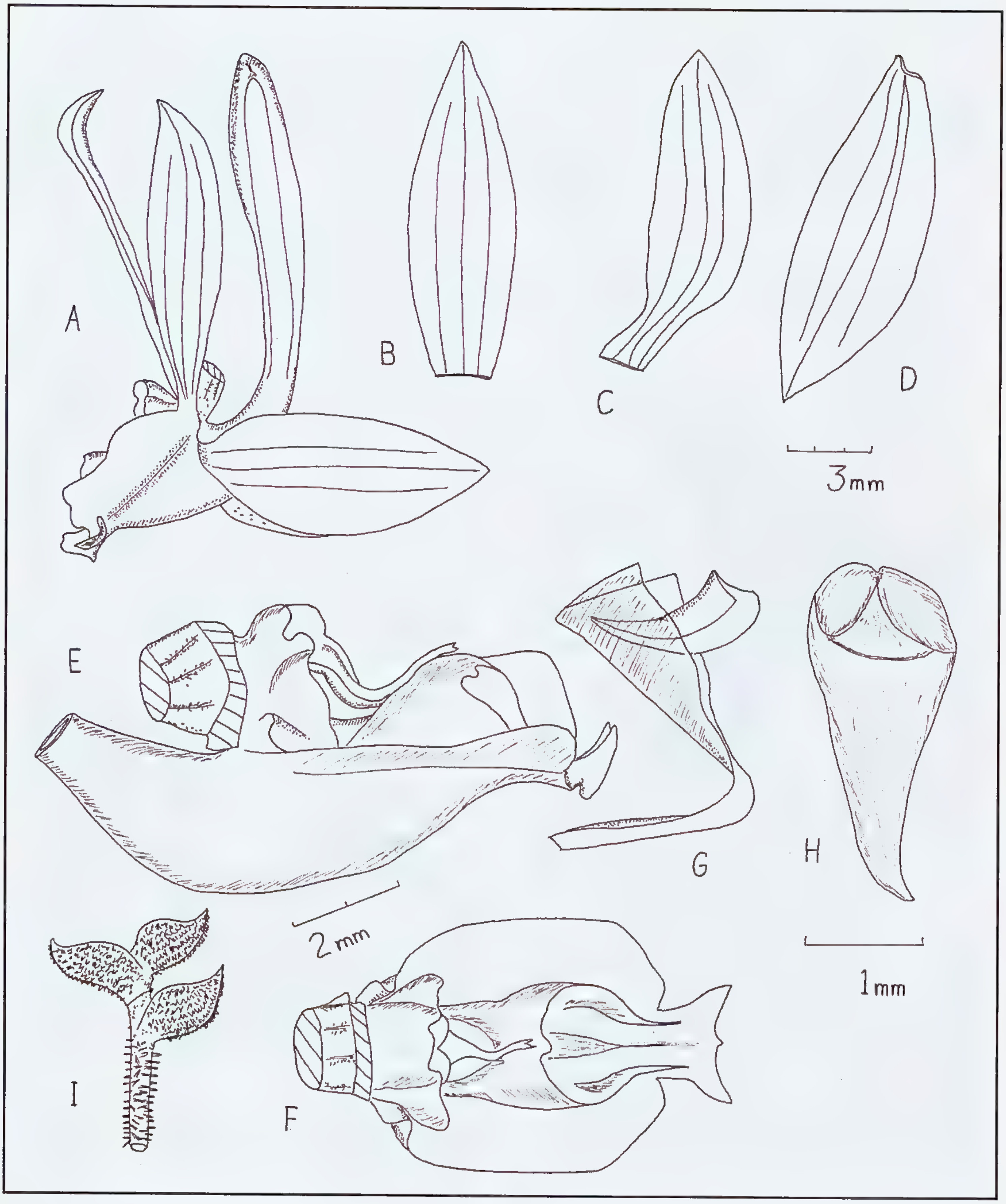


Liparis misoolensis - A. plant; B. dorsal; C. petal; D. lateral sepal; E. labellum (callus arrowed); F. column. A and B-F to respective scales. Drawn from Holotype.

is a superficially similar species but it differs from *L. misoolensis* in its terrestrial habit, in having 3 to 5 bracteiform (vs. one large sheath) sheaths on the peduncle, a more distinctly winged rachis, a more narrowly (7 vs. 9.75 mm wide) elliptic labellum and a straighter, more basally slender column.

Taeniophyllum **Blume**

New Guinea has 93 species (90 endemic) with no doubt many more to be described.



Taeniophyllum calyptrogyne - A. Flower; B. dorsal sepal; C. petal; D. lateral sepal; E. flower minus tepals; F. column and labellum from above; G. stripe; H.anther cap; I. inflorescence apex. A-D, E and G-H to respective scales, F I not to scale. Drawn from holotype.

Most species are sequentially flowered and usually the little flowers are easily lost in the pressing process. Thus many herbarium specimens of these plants have no flowers. The plants are easily recognised by their leafless habit, a character shared with several species of *Microtatorchis* Schltr. The latter genus however has two (not four) pollinia.

Taeniophyllum calyptrogyne Ormerod, *sp. nov.*
Type: Indonesia – Papua Prov., Camp 6A, 945 m, 11 January 1913, *C. Boden Kloss s.n.* (Holotype: AMES!; Isotypes: BM [image seen], K n.v.).
Taeniophyllum grandiflorum auct. non Schltr.: Ridl., Trans. Linn. Soc. s. 2, Bot. 9:205, 1916.
Affinis T. fragrans Schltr. *sed appendicibus labello cuculliformis differt.*
Epiphytic herb. Roots semiterete, elongate, to 40 cm long, 0.10-0.19 cm wide. Stem short, clothed with fibres of sheaths, 5-15 mm long. Inflorescences erect, muricate, 27-77 mm long; peduncle slender, 25-73 mm long; rachis short, flexuous, successively singly flowered, bearing eventually ca. 5 flowers, 2.0-4.0 mm long; floral bracts broadly ovate-cupulate, acute, shortly muricate externally, ca. 2.2 mm long, 1.2 mm wide. Pedicellate ovary subcylindric, furfuraceous, 6-7 mm long; capsule cylindric, 70 mm long, 3 mm thick. Flowers resupinate, furfuraceous externally, colour unknown. Dorsal sepal oblong-elliptic, acute, 3 veined, ca. 10 mm long, 3.2-3.3 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely oblanceolate-elliptic, acute, 3 veined, ca. 10 mm long, 4 mm wide. Petals shortly clawed, blade obliquely oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, 3 veined, furfuraceous externally, 11 mm long, 3 mm wide. Labellum spurred, trilobed; spur narrowly clavate, obtuse, 12 mm long; hypochile subquadrate, medially with a large hood that covers the entrance to the spur, ca. 5 mm long, 3.5 mm wide; epichile obdeltate, ca. 1 mm long, 1.8-2.0 mm wide. Column (not including rostellum) short, broadly winged, ca. 1.9 mm long, ca. 1.8 mm wide; auricles (wings) ca. 1 mm wide; rostellum linear-lanceolate, bifurcate, ca. 2 mm long; anther cap ovate-lanceolate, ca. 2.8 mm long; pollinia 4, globose; stipes ca. 3.9 mm long.
Distribution: Indonesia (Papua Prov.).
Etymology: From the Classical Greek *kaluptra,* a veil and *gune,* woman, in reference to the bonnet-like cover over the spur entrance.
This remarkable entity was misidentified as the Papua New Guinean *T. grandiflorum* Schltr. (isotypes: AMES!) but that species differs in its large flat roots, short inflorescence peduncle, long rachis, short spur, hoodless hypochile and lanceolate epichile.
Its closest relative appears to be the Papua New Guinean species *T. fragrans* Schltr. with which it shares most features except that the labellum has a large medial hood that covers the entrance to the spur.
Taeniophyllum calyptrogyne seems to be the only species in New Guinea with a central (not basal) labellar entrance for the spur and the only one with a hood on the lip.

Acknowledgements.
I wish to thank herbarium and library staff at HUH (A, AMES, GH) for their hospitality and help during my visits. John Hunnex (BM) and Andre Schuiteman (K) kindly consulted material at their respective institutions on the author's behalf.

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Dendrobium Awesome 'Trevor'

The Grand Champion of the Bankstown Orchid Society Spring Show, held recently at the Bass Hill Plaza, was a beautiful plant of *Dendrobium* Awesome 'Trevor' *(Den.* Lustrous X *Den. speciosum* 'Arthur's Choice')

The cross was hybridized by Neil Finch, and registered in 1995.

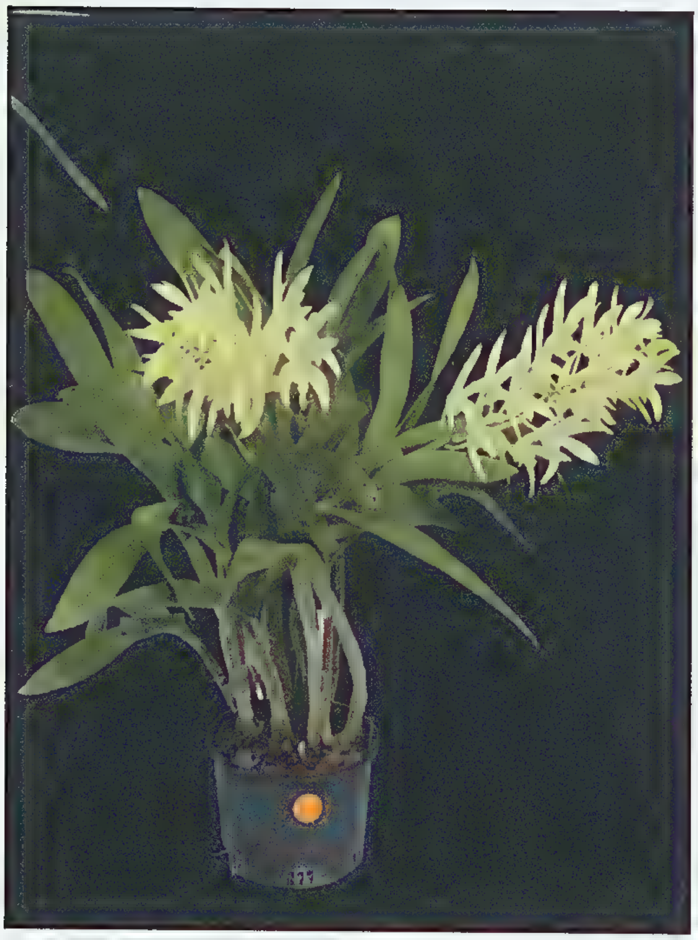
This plant was purchased by the present owner Trevor Dunn, from either Neil Finch or Ken Russell in a 50mm tube, and records note that the plant was first repotted in the year 2000.

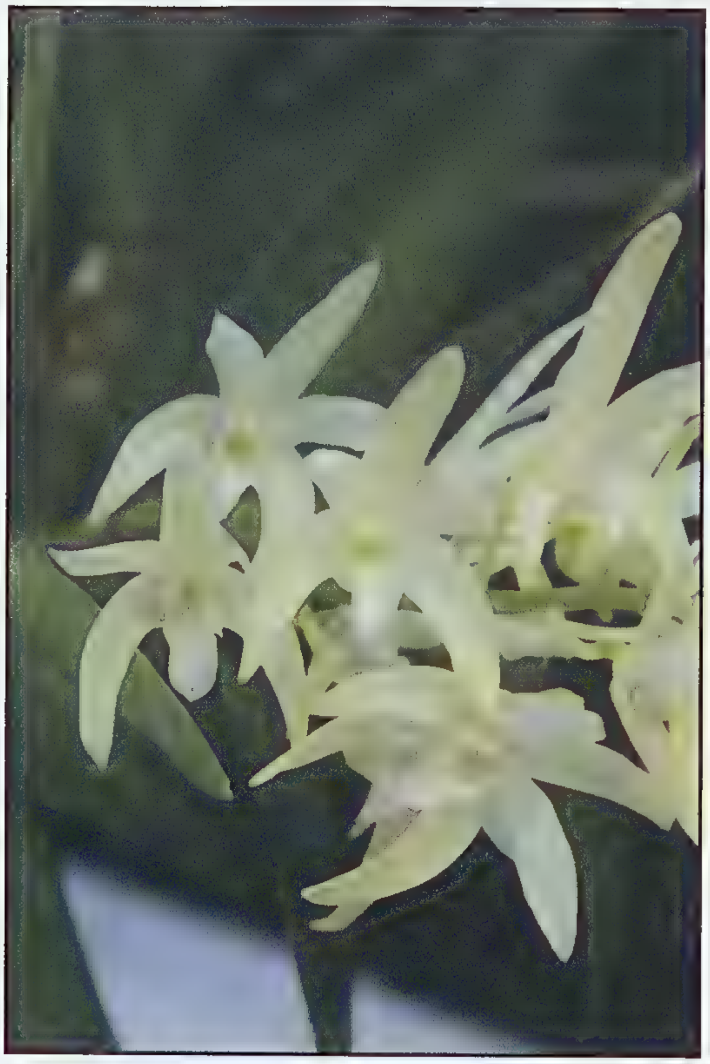
The plant was benched with 2 inflorescences of 220mm, with a total of 37 flowers and 7 buds (1x19+3 and 1x18+4). The average flower measuring 60mm(L) x 40mm(w)

Dendrobium Awesome 'Trevor' is potted in a mix of Coconut chips (70%) Maidenwell (25%) and marble chips(5%), and is grown under 50% shadecloth in the Strathfield area of NSW, with a little extra protection for some of the wet periods of Sydney winter.

The quality of this clone has been recognized by showbench judges as it has grown over the last couple of years, and this plant was rewarded with first place in class in the 2009 spring show at the same venue.

Dendrobium Awesome 'Trevor' has been recommended for a HCC (79points) by the AOC/NSW judging panel.





Photographs Ian Chalmers

AUSTRALIAN ORCHID FOUNDATION AWARD OF HONOUR 2010 DR MARK CLEMENTS

Helen Richards

Mark Clements is the recipient of the AOF Award of Honour for 2010. It was announced at the AGM on Oct 24th 2010. Mark had travelled down to the AGM to speak about unusual orchids of new Caledonia at the end of the formal proceedings, a timely visit, as a very surprised Mark was presented with the framed citation of his Award. There was a mini-second presentation at the Orchid Society of Canberra two weeks later when he received his engraved trophy.

Mark has spent almost his entire professional career at the Australian National Botanic Gardens studying orchids, especially Australasian orchids. The research group at the Gardens was moved to the adjacent CSIRO site in 1994, where a cooperative research centre had been established. Mark is employed there as a Research Scientist in the Orchid Research Group.

Right from the beginning, Mark was involved in the germination of difficult to grow or rare species using mycorrhizal fungi, being initially guided by the research of Dr Jack Warcup from South Australia and subsequently developing his own techniques. He has isolated mycorrhizal fungi from numerous species and participated in trials on their long term storage. He has also used the fungi isolated to successfully germinate orchids from many different genera, perhaps the most notable of these successes being *Diuris fragrantissima* which at the time of its germination in

1970 was on the verge of extinction in the wild. Techniques developed by Mark have now been used by other workers in various projects concerned with orchid conservation. Mark also extended his influence overseas when he was seconded to Kew to participate in a successful project to isolate mycorrhizal fungi from a range of European terrestrial orchids. Mark has contributed extensively on the subject of fungal isolation, including demonstrations, training courses and papers, both written and oral.

Mark extended his orchid germination work further by carrying out detailed studies into the embryology and protocorm structure of the Diurideae and related primitive orchids. This pioneering research, undertaken mainly at the Australian National University, Canberra, resulted in the identification of seven fundamental embryo patterns and eleven distinct groups of protocorms within these orchids. This information, combined with morphological data, was used by Mark to resolve a number of phylogenetic relationships within the Orchidaceae, which resulted in a new classification of the subfamily Orchidoideae. In 1996 Mark was awarded a doctorate by the Australian National University for these studies.

Mark has always been interested in the relationships between orchid groups and consequently their taxonomy. He has been involved in the description of many new species of Orchidaceae, based on morphological and molecular studies. In recent times he has carried out detailed infrageneric studies into many groups of terrestrial and epiphytic orchids. Of special interest has been his research into the large genera *Dendrobium* and *Bulbophyllum*. These studies have resulted in new classifications of the groups.

In recent times Mark has undertaken studies involving the conservation of a number of rare terrestrial orchids in south-eastern Australia. Of special interest has been detailed research into the eastern Underground Orchid (*Rhizanthella slateri*) and its relocation from a threatened site near Bulahdelah, NSW. He has also been heavily involved with the conservation of *Diuris fragrantissima*.

Mark has participated in numerous collecting trips within Australia and has also organized expeditions to New Guinea, New Zealand and New Caledonia.

Mark has been a member of the Research Committee of the Australian Orchid Foundation for over 20 years.

Mark has always been very willing to share his information with others. He has been involved in the training of many students and has carried out collaborative research with other scientists. He has given seminars and papers to various scientific symposia and congresses, and talks to numerous interest groups, including orchid societies.

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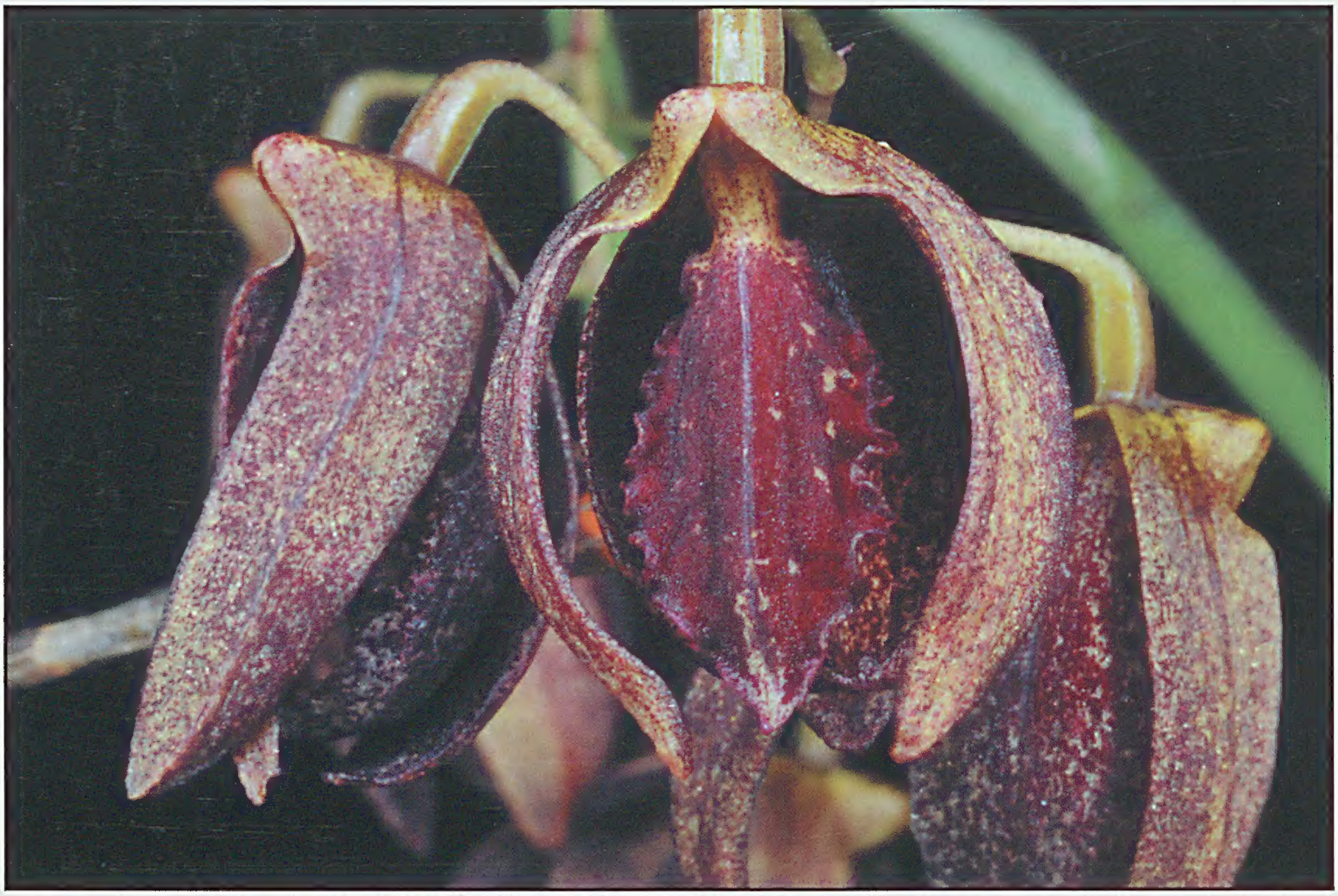

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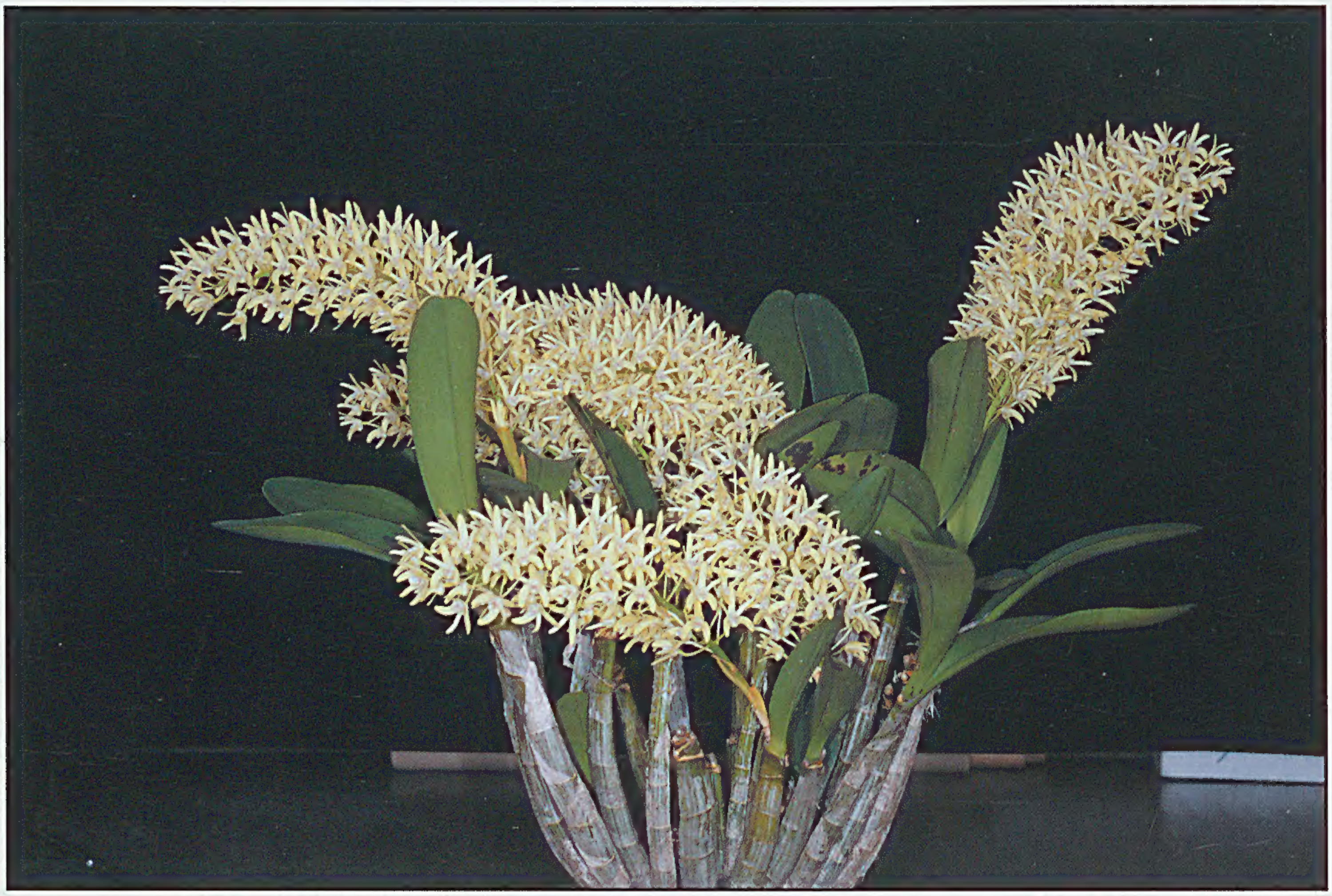

Dendrobium speciosum var. *curvicaule* 'Kathryn' Photo Bill Dobson